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THE Symptoms, Nature, Cause, AND CURE OF A *GONORRHOEA.*

The Third Edition.

By W. COCKBURN, M.D. Fellow of the R. S. and of the College of Physicians.

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To the Learned

JOHN KEILL, M. D.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy *in the University of* Oxon, *and Fellow of the R. S.*

SIR,

NOTHING has been more wanted, nor is there any thing more to be wished for than that we could arrive at such a perfection in Physick, as to be

able to distinguish with some certainty the difference of Distempers in their beginning, and that an happy Guess was not even at this Day so great a part in the Character of a good Physician. Had Reason but once fixed some sure mark upon every Disease, by which its Nature might be discerned upon the first Appearances, there would be no danger of improper Prescriptions in the beginning, no fear of surprizing and unaccountable Symptoms in the Progress of the Distemper.

I believe it will easily be granted, that the nearer the Rules of Physick approach to the Evidence of Mathematical Demonstration, the more beneficial

neficial will they be to Mankind. The Mathematicks let in light upon every Science, and it is by them only the difficult as well as the more eaſy *Phænomena* can be explained. The Diſeaſes attended with the moſt obvious Symptoms, as a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Small-pox*, and many others, lie in great Confuſion amidſt the plainneſs of their Symptoms and daily Experience; but become plain and familiar under a rational and demonſtrative Method. Wherefore, Sir, I could not ſo properly Dedicate my Labours in this kind to any as to you, whoſe Skill is ſo eminent both in the Mathematicks and Phyſick; and I only am deſirous, for the Benefit of Mankind, that the latter may receive as

great Improvements from my Endeavours, as the former have already done from your Successes. Whatever Excellency appears in my management of this Work, in great measure owes its Rise to the Advantages I have received from a long and happy continuance of your Friendship and Conversation; we having been both led, as it were by a common Genius, into the same Method of thinking and Rules of Reasoning. This our long Acquaintance will excuse my addressing my self farther to you in this publick manner, and will make this acceptable to you as coming from a Friend. And therefore, instead of offering you any Complements in the usual style of a Dedication I shall proceed

ceed to Diſcourſe of ſomething which I know will be more acceptable to you.

The firſt Conſequence I will draw from the Account I have given of a *Gonorrhœa* is, that *the Symptoms of any other Diſeaſe being given, its Nature may be diſcovered* in the very *Method* we found the *Nature* of a *Gonorrhœa*. Now the great Advantage in finding the Nature of any one Diſeaſe is not confined to our Practiſing moſt exactly in that Diſeaſe: But Diſeaſes have that ſurprizing Analogy to one another, that we cannot find the Nature of any one Diſeaſe, without the Nature of ſome other being made manifeſt thereby. So that a general Knowledge ariſes from a

particular Inquiry, and we are inſtructed from the diſcovery of any one, in the Nature and moſt perfect Practice of many other Diſeaſes.

The *Fluor Albus* is a notable Example of this Obſervation, for its Nature and the Method of its Practice were ſtill more unknown than the Practice and Nature of a *Gonorrhœa*. Yet how plainly do they follow from the account I give of a *Gonorrhœa*, without any deſign of mine to reduce them under the ſame Obſervations, or to force any Alliance between them. After the ſame manner all the Diſeaſes of the Guts flow from the *Lemma*, whereby I diſcover the Nature of a Looſeneſs. And you know, that

all

all the Diſeaſes of the Skin are but one Corollary from my Doctrine of the *Small-Pox*. Thus harmonious and conſiſtent with it ſelf is Nature found in all our Diſcoveries.

Theſe Advantages indeed are moſt obvious and unqueſtionable, in Diſeaſes that moſt commonly occur; yet Diſeaſes that appear more ſeldom and are unknown to many Phyſicians on that Account, notwithſtanding their ſeeming intricacy, are no leſs reducible to this Method. So that if new Diſeaſes were to afflict Mankind, their Nature, and the beſt Method of curing them, would ſoon be made appear by recollecting and examining only their Symptoms. Whereas we find that

for want of this Method, whole Ages of Mortality have already paſt under other Practices without there having been any certain Rules eſtabliſhed, or our being apprized of what is beneficial or hurtful to ſuch as labour under the moſt common Diſtempers.

By theſe very Steps we are led to the Skill of *Preventing* Diſeaſes, an Art ſo conſiderable that it has been the Endeavour of the greateſt Phyſicians in all Ages. *Hippocrates* values himſelf particularly on this piece of Knowledge. * *The foreſeeing a Diſeaſe*, ſays he, *is my Invention, for Diſeaſes do not come upon Men of a ſudden, but*

* Lib. 1. De Victus rat. *pag.* 34. Lib. 3. de Diætâ *pag.* 369. Foeſ.

being collected by degrees shew themselves, afterwards in the Bulk. But the want of a right Method of Reasoning frustrated the Endeavours of those who attempted it, and left their Enquiries without a Foundation; so that they were not able to carry this desirable Art to any Perfection. On the other hand, *Anatomy* and the *Animal Oeconomy* furnish us with Symptoms antecedent to the *Læsa Officia*, or that the Functions of any Part are disordered; and therefore by the Rules of the foregoing Method, we are apprized of the *Seeds* of Diseases before they are perceived to hurt any Part of us, or we become sensible of a Disease growing on us, which is truly the *Hygiene* of *Hippocrates*, and of his Master

ſter *Herodicus*, or *Prodicus Selymbrianus*, and comprehends the *Prophylactical* and *Syntheretical* Branches.

Now as the Nature of Rare and Naſcent Diſeaſes are equally to be diſcovered by their Symptoms, with the Nature of the moſt common Diſeaſes; ſo it is a manifeſt Truth, that the Methods of curing them (which are always beſt taken from their Nature) become more plain and obvious, the more direct views we have through the Progreſs of the Cure.

What is ſtill more wonderful, this Method leads us into the *Nature* and *Power* of Medicines, after it has opened to us the Nature of Diſeaſes. For what

what is the *Virtue* or *Faculty* of any *Medicine* beſides its power of *eradicating* the immediate Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, which Effect is diſcovered from knowing firſt the Nature of the Diſeaſe. What are the different *Powers* and *Forces* of Medicines, but the different Degrees of the ſame *Virtue* thus diſcovered? From whence we conſequently have the *Direct* and *Indirect* Actions of Medicines with their *Poſitive* and *Comparative* Powers, which is the laſt Improvement humane Reaſon can attempt.

A few dexterous Obſervations made this way, and faithfully related, would quickly bring Phyſick to its utmoſt Perfection. Whereas the indefatigable

fatigable Industry of Men about obvious Qualities, such as *Colour*, *Taste*, *Touch*, and *Smell*; nay even their Searches by Chymical Experiments likewise have only been able to discover some few Properties that quickly destroyed the various *Hypotheses* which first set them a foot. And if an Universal Medicine were to be found by a Method of Qualities, it is plainly subject to the foregoing Methods, as to the *Time* especially, and the *Quantity* to be given. So that Medicines, after all the laborious application of single and united Endeavours, remain altogether in the same uncertain State and Condition *Celsus* complained of in his Days. " * *His autem omnibus*, says

* Cap. 33. lib. 2. paragr. ult.

" he,

" he, *ſimplicibus & permixtis*
" *variè utuntur Medici, ut ma-*
" *gis quid quiſque perſuaſerit*
" *ſibi, appareat; quàm quid*
" *evidenter compererit.*

The Errors in the Practice of Phyſick that flow from this defect of Knowledge, are too many to be particularly inſiſted upon at preſent, and have too often occurred to your Obſervation in the World to be offered to you now; and therefore I will only obſerve, that human Reaſon is not of greater Uſe in any part of humane Life, than it is in the Practice of Phyſick, ſince by it we diſcover our *Diſeaſes*, the *Deſigns* of *Curing* them, the *Forces* of our Medicines, and the moſt

proper

proper *Times* and *Ways* of administring them, and is our only Guide in the Practice of Medicine. I am with Respect,

SIR,

Your most Faithful

Humble Servant,

W. COCKBURN.

THE PREFACE.

THE *Imperfections I have observed in all the Accounts of a* Gonorrhœa *hitherto published, and the* Indecent *and almost* Obscene Manner *of describing this Distemper, have induced me to communicate my Thoughts on that Subject after this manner to the Publick; which I have endeavoured to do in such a way as may lead the Readers into a true Knowledge of its* Nature *and* Method of Cure *without exciting vicious*

Inclinations; whereas moſt Treatiſes of late ſeem rather deſigned to inflame the Youth with Impure Notions, *than to aſſiſt them with* ſufficient Remedies *againſt the Diſeaſe, and the Corruption conveyed to the Imagination by ſuch Books is more pernicious than the Contagion received by the Diſtemper.*

But ſince both theſe Faults *may be eaſily avoided, and yet a fuller and more perfect Account of a* Gonorrhœa *given, which ſhall expoſe its Danger, and inform the Judgment without polluting the Mind; I cannot doubt of a favourable Reception of an Undertaking of this kind.*

The Defects, *indeed, of former Writers are beſt known to Phyſicians, who not only lament thoſe wants but earneſtly wiſh to have them*

them supplied. I shall not presume to mention all the particular Errors in a short Preface, since they will fully appear in the Tenor of this Discourse. It is sufficient to observe in general, that the Terms *in common use are* Obscure, *the* Descriptions misapplied; *scarce one Symptom is explained, and the Disease it self is so little* known, *that it is* miscalled *by the Name of One of its Symptoms. We cannot wonder therefore that more* proper Indications *of its Cure are not laid down, since its Nature is so little understood, and the Ways by which it goes off so little known, upon which Account the* Event *of the Distemper is always* Doubtful, *and often* Fatal.

Now all these Mistakes are not only made manifest, but redressed in the following Discourse; and

New Medicines *as well as* New Methods *are invented, whereby the worſt Effects of a* Gonorrhœa *are remedied in the ſhorteſt Time without any Pain, and with the greateſt Certainty.*

I have purpoſely avoided ſaying any thing of the Beginning *of this Diſeaſe, or its late* Appearance *in the World; judging it far more uſeful to explain its* Nature *and* Method of Cure, *than to treat of Matters encompaſſed with ſo great* Uncertainty.

THE



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A *Gonorrhœa*, the Branch of the Venereal Disease under our present consideration, so much resembles the *Running Issue out of the Flesh* plainly described in the * Scriptures, which are far more early than any Record of Physick, that it bears the

Why this Disease is call'd a Gonorrhœa.

* *Levitic.* xv. 2, 3, 4, 5.

name given that *Issue* by ancient *Greek* Physicians, as is imply'd in the word *Gonorrhœa*. But their difference is very great, our present *Gonorrhœa* being *Infectious*, and communicable by either of the Sexes to the other; besides its being attended with many *dire* Symptoms, which soon made it to be distinguished by the Appellation of a *Filthy* or *Virulent Gonorrhœa*.

Its Description.

This Virulent *Gonorrhœa* shews it self by an Efflux of a *whitish*, *yellow*, or *green Liquor*, that is made *constantly* out of the *Penis with* or *without* an *Erection* of that Member: As also from the *Vagina* of a *Woman*; without any *Sense* of *Pleasure*, in either of the Sexes. The *Quantity* of this Liquor runs out much the *same*, whether the infected People are *asleep* or *awake*.

In a little time this Virulent Liquor *corrodes* the *Passages* of the *Penis* and *Vagina* it runs over, and excites so great a *Sharpness* in making Water, that many Physicians, at first, suspected rather the Stone in the Bladder than any Exulceration in these Passages; till farther Experience taught them how to distinguish these Diseases by Symptoms,

Symptoms, they found afterwards peculiar to each of the Distempers.

The Corrosion of the *Urethra* is often attended with a *binding Pain*, which Men in this Condition feel when their *Penis* is erected, and gives them such a Sensation, as if that Member was strongly compressed, and *bound* hard *round* with a *Cord*. This Corroding Liquor, that exulcerates the *Vagina* and *Urethra*, more or less affects other Parts it passes over, and so *frets* the *top* of the *Glans* and *Frænum* that an *ugly opening* is made at the *end* of the *Urethra*, and the *Glans* is *drawn* down towards the *Perinæum*.

The corrupted Matter seizing the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, in time of Coition, or afterwards during the sharpness of the Running, produces an *hard* and *crusty Scab*, which is more *flat* on the Foreskin than on the *Glans*; which Sore, from its resemblance to a *Cancer*, is by the *French* and us called a *Chancre*. These *Chancres*, whether they be on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, commonly produce such a *thickness* of the Foreskin as renders it immovable, and makes it either contract over the *Glans* like a Purse, so that it cannot

uncover it; or else the Foreskin sticks so close, and choaks the Neck, that it cannot be brought over to cover the *Glans*. The first Affection is called a *Phimosis* by the *Greeks*, and the other a *Periphimosis*, or a **Pariepiphimosis* by *Galen*; which being very proper Terms are retained by the *Latin*, and modern Authors who write on this Subject.

Thin Bladders, full of a clear and pellucid Water, are sometimes found on the Foreskin; which, on account of their Transplendency, take the Name of *Crystallins*: They being thought, in this, to resemble Crystal.

In Women, also, the acrimonious Liquor that flows from the *Vagina* does, in like manner, irritate and affect its *Sphincter*, and fleshy Parts, over which its runs; and produces, in them, an *Inflammation*, a *scalding*, *sharp Pain in Urining*, *hard* and *crusty Scabs* or *Shankers*.

The Whites *and* Gonorhœa.

But this Sex being often affected with another Disease, the *Whites*; which resemble the *Gonorrhœa* very much in their *Substance*, *Colour*, and

* Finition. med. pag. 49. Junt.

Sharpness

Sharpneſs of Urine; it is as hard a matter, as it is uſeful, for Phyſicians, to diſtinguiſh well between theſe Diſtempers: Their Conſequences, and perhaps their Cure, being widely different. This difficulty has been ſo great, as to exceed the Diligence of Obſervation; but in the following Diſcourſe, the cauſe of the difficulty will become ſo manifeſt, that we will ceaſe hereafter to enquire for a Symptom that can determine between the Running of a *Gonorrhœa*, and of the *Fluor Albus*.

Tho' this Deſcription is very plain, and ſimple, and that no Symptom of the *Pox* can properly be ranked among thoſe we have now given; yet it is moſt certain the confuſed accounts of the Venereal Diſeaſe are very conſpicuous: Some of the firſt * Writers not mentioning a *Gonorrhœa* for forty Years; † others ſpeaking of it ſo doubtfully, that we can hardly affirm they knew more of a *Gonorrhœa* than

* Sebaſt. Aquilanus. Nic. Leonicenus. Nic. Maſſa. Natal. Monteſaurus, Anton. Scanarolus, Jac. Cataneus, Joan. Benedictus, Hieronym. Fraçaſtorius, &c. ad Anton. Muſam Braſavolam.

† Gabr. Faloppius, cap. 86. & cap. 100.

that it is supposed a Symptom of the *Pox*; ‡ the rest plainly asserting the *Gonorrhœa* a *Follower*, not a *Forerunner* of it, arising from a *Corruption* of the *Seed*, which was made to run out in a great abundance by its being corrupted. So that we might think the *Pox* has been propagated after a different manner in the present and former Ages, if these Authors are supposed to have made right Observations, or that they have faithfully recorded them.

But this Obscurity being only for forty Years, and we find the manner of conveying these Diseases very constant and distinct ever since that time: The *Gonorrhœa* from an impure Coition, as has been said, and the *Pox* from it, or a concomitant *Shanker* ill treated; we must believe that some difficulty in apprehending so new and dreadful a Distemper, or at least of explaining its Appearances, is the true reason why those Physicians were possessed with so many Doubts, and found

‡ Anton. Musa. Bernhard. Tomitanus, Prosp. Bargaruccius, Alex. Trajanus, Petronius, J. Fernelius, Leonard. Botallus, Guil. Rondeletius, &c.

it

it so difficult to transmit their Observations to Posterity. This Obscurity is not altogether vanished, but the Opinions of those Authors continue to have some Influence on the Physicians at this time, as will appear in the Series of our Inquiry.

Several Hypotheses alledged to explain it.

It plainly follows, from the forementioned Account, that the Matter of a Virulent *Gonorrhœa* is, either a *Corruption* of *Seed*, as all ancient Physicians who have made any mention of a *Gonorrhœa* did suppose, and the greatest part of the modern believe: Or else it must be *Pus*, *Matter*, or *Quittor* bred in some place, where the communicated Cause can operate. Or it must be a *Corruption* of some *Liquors naturally prepared*, and *separated* in such Places, or the *Matter* of an *Ulcer* joined with this. Now in order to discover which of all these this *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* may be; as also what Places there are which are *exulcerated*, or may otherwise contribute to this supply; or how the *Contagion* may *afterwards* spread from the Place *first* affected; it is necessary to give some general account of the Parts, where this Distem-

per may possibly be situated; it being reasonable to think that we may remove such Difficulties by knowing the *Frame*, the *Use* of, and *Passage* to them. Because if some *supposed* Parts are not capable to give this *Supply*; or others, that might give it, cannot be *reached* by the Contagion, especially at the beginning: It is manifest they do not furnish the *Matter* of the *Running*, howsoever promising they may be. And such *Parts* must be found that can both *furnish* the Matter, and are near enough to be infected. Wherefore our next step shall be to give an Account of the Parts, and that with all possible Modesty.

Chap. II.

Of all the Parts supposed to be concerned as the Seat of a Gonorrhœa.

THE several Suppositions of Physicians mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, direct us to those Parts

that seem any way concerned in the time of a *Gonorrhœa*; which are either those that make the Seed, those that keep it, or those that carry it off. But as there is none that can have the least Interest in this Inquiry, who wants any Information, about the outward Figure of the Parts of Generation in both Sexes; I will insist more particularly on their inward Structure, which are not so obvious, and yet give great Light in the present Discovery.

The Vagina.

Among them the *Vagina* of Women is particularly to be considered; because it may have a greater Concern in the Course of this Disease, than it is generally believed to have. It is made capacious enough for admitting the *Penis* of a Man, and excluding the *Fœtus* in every Woman fit for Generation; tho' the Cavity of their Womb is never so narrow. Its *inward* Substance is *Nervous*, its *outward* a *loose* Membrane, with some *fleshy Fibres* running along it.

Openings into the Vagina.

There are many small *Canals* found in the *Vagina*, but the most and the largest about its lower Parts where the Urinary Passage opens into it. Out of these Canals flows a quantity of *slimy*

my Serum sufficient to moisten these Parts, and to defend them from the acrimony of the Urine; which Liquor darts abundantly out of the *Pudenda* in time of Coition, and was commonly reputed the Seed of a Woman, but without any good Reason.

The Excretory Ducts of the little *Glands* that lie between the *Sphincter* of the *Urethra* and the inner Membrane of the *Vagina* have been longest known, and are called the *Lacunæ*, and the rest equally deserve the same Name.

The *Vagina* has a sort of *Sphincter Muscle*, which being situated a little lower than the *Clitoris* serves to contract its opening.

This Description of the *Composition*, *Form* and *Use* of the *Vagina* seems to be sufficient for the present purpose, and I need only to mention the *Lips*, *Nymphæ* and *Clitoris*, in order to explain the Symptoms that affect them, in the course of this Disease; it being improper to say more on this Subject than what Necessity requires.

Dilating Instruments a Deceit.

I shall only observe, that all the use of dilating Instruments, in the Practice of Midwifry, is with respect to this

Sphincter

Sphincter Muscle only; they not being of any use for *dilating* the *Womb*, and the *Vagina wants* no such dilatation. But as their Practice is not only useless, but dangerous, and they that use them either deceive themselves, or would deceive others, I shall forbear saying more of them at present; especially since the Shops of Artisans might supply us with many, if any such Instruments were found of any real Use.

This observation is absolutely true from the Structure of these Parts; but as every Truth has a new confirmation given it, when it is drawn from another kind of Reasoning or Observation; so this is confirmed by the Experience of the best Practitioner in Midwifry that has hitherto appeared in the World. I will only repeat his Opinion on this Subject, desiring his excellent Book may be considered by those who would know more of this Matter. * *Former Physicians*, says he, *killed many more Children than they ever saved, by their* Openers *of the* Womb, Hooks, *and other* extraordinary *Instruments.*

* *Pag.* 273. *Append. oper. Chyrurg.* c. De Ventre.

Next let us describe the Parts of Generation in Men, that are supposed to be first and *chiefly* affected in a *Gonorrhœa:* And because some suppose the *Virulent Liquor* to flow from the *Prostatæ* and *Seed-Bladders* through the *Urethra*; we will more particularly observe what appears in Dissecting those Parts.

The Parts of the *Penis* commonly affected in the Course of the Distemper are the *Prepuce*, *Frænum*, *Glans*, and *Urethra*. The *Prepuce* is composed of a doubling of the Skin of the *Penis*, and is easily pushed backwards, and as easily returns forwards by its natural Structure, and the help of the *Frænum*. Its Use is to cover the *Glans*, and thereby to preserve the exquisite Sense of Feeling in that Part.

The Prepuce.

The Frænum. The *Frænum* is nothing else but the outward Membrane of the *Glans*, which is double in this Part; in which there is a *Cavity*, wherein this *Ligament* moves.

The Glans. The *Glans* is the most extreme Part of the *Penis*, and *is of a very particular Substance*; *being neither a continuation of the* Urethra, *nor of the Cavernous Bodies*, *and is affixed to the*

the latter by a ſlender long Ligament; *which* Ligament *is compoſed of the termination of the* Fibres *that make the Coats of theſe Bodies: So that when the* Urethra *is removed from the* Glans, *and this ſticks only to the* Ligament, *it very much reſembles a Muſhrome ſticking to its Stalk.* Its beginning is thicker than the Part of the *Penis* it joins, but it is thinner and ſharper at its end. Its Membranes are thin and tender, becauſe of the extraordinary Senſe of Feeling deſigned in that Part. It has many *Glands*, that ſeparate a Liquor which moiſtens it, and makes the *Prepuce* ſlip over it more eaſily.

The *curious* internal *Structure* of the *Penis*, and of the *Cavernous Bodies*, of which it is compoſed, would deſerve our particular Conſideration; did not our propoſed Brevity oblige us to leave it, as ſeeming leſs able to furniſh a Supply for the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* than ſome other Parts, on which we muſt dwell a little longer. And therefore we haſten to view the *Chanel* through which the *Seed* and *Urine* paſs, and is undoubtedly the

Pipe

Pipe through which the *Contagion* of a *Gonorrhœa* is conveyed.

Urethra. The *Urethra* lies under the *Nerveo-ſpongious* Bodies, or rather a little between them. It has two *Membranes*, which are thin, and ſtreightly wove. The outward Membrane covers the outward Part of the *Urethra*, and the inward *terminates at its Orifice*. The inward provides only the inſide of that Chanel. Theſe two Membranes leave a ſpace between them, which is of a *ſpongious* Subſtance, and is filled with *Glands*. This ſpongious Subſtance is of the Nature of the *Nerveo-ſpongious* Bodies, and may be diſtended by blowing into either of them. The *Urethra* becomes *thinner* and more *compact*, the farther it goes toward the *Glans*; and at laſt *ends in a thin Membrane*.

It is remarkable that this Membrane has two conſiderable foldings that run parallel to each other from the middle of the Urethra *on to the Origine of the* Glans, *and ſeem not only deſigned to skreen the* Lacunæ, *but alſo to direct the Courſe of the Urine and Seed, as they are thrown out of the* Penis; *their ridges ſtraitning*

ning the Canal cut thorow the ſtream of the Urine, and occaſion its twiſting while it runs out, as we commonly find it does.

There are ſeveral Openings into the *Urethra*, all of them ſeparating a white mucilaginous Liquor into it; which Liquor is deſigned by Nature to cover that Part, and by its ſlimineſs to defend it from the ſharpneſs of the *Seed* and of the *Urine*. Theſe Holes or Openings are very patent and obvious, and were firſt diſcovered by *De Graaf*. It is indeed ſurprizing why they were not ſooner found, and that he did not deſcribe all thoſe mentioned by *Morgagni*, they being ſo eaſily ſeen; however this excellent Anatomiſt obſerves, that a Liquor drills out of them into the *Urethra*; and if we conſider the number of the Openings we muſt admire the profuſeneſs of Nature in ſo great a Proviſion, or rather conclude that this quantity is truly neceſſary for defending the tender *Urethra* from Injuries otherwiſe unavoidable. Hence it is that the whole quantity of this very covering ſeems to be waſhed altogether away every time any Perſon makes Water; and this is, without doubt, the *Its Openings.*

Reaſon

Reaſon that Anatomiſts have never found a great ſtock of this Liquor, either pure or corrupted, in their diligent ſcrutiny for the Seat and Matter of a *Gonorrhœa.*

De Graaf has been followed by all other Anatomiſts after him, inſomuch that other Authors have repeated what he ſaid without delivering any thing to their own knowledge; but we muſt except what *Morgagni* has deſcribed, and what *Terraneus* has expreſſed in anatomical Tables, as the moſt learned and excellent Phyſician Dr. *Lanciſius* informs me. * *Morgagni* ſays expreſſly that he never found fewer than three, more commonly eleven, ſuch Openings in one ſtreight Line along the upper part of the *Urethra.* That the largeſt of theſe holes will take a Grain of Wheat to cover it, and that the leaſt admits of a Hog's Briſtle. But beſides theſe larger holes there are many more, but very ſmall, that pierce the *Urethra* near the larger. Sometimes higher and ſometimes lower than them, and appear like white round Bodies when they do not diſcharge their Liquor.

* *Adverſar. anatom. pag.* 5.

He

He assures us that we may pass a Hog's Bristle upwards in the Canals, but seldom downwards, and that they have a Communication with one another. When he had opened the largest of these Holes lengthways, he found it covered with the same Membrane as the *Urethra*, and that he could squeeze some drops of the mucilaginous Liquor out of the holes of different Sizes.

Besides those openings described by *Morgagni* we may find many more that are dispersed up and down the *Urethra*, very manifest to the naked Eye, and two that open in the *Glans*; one of each side as the *Urethra* is laid open for this inquiry. Some of the Openings he had described have manifest Canals leading towards the *Glans*; that which first appears in the *Urethra* under the Body of the *Penis* being three Lines Diameter, and nine Lines in length, tho' this accurate Anatomist did not seem to have observed them. There is likewise another order of holes under some of the largest of those we have mention'd; which admitted a Harpsichord Wire, while a pretty large Probe was in the

upper Story, which Authors have not hitherto described.

In considering the Course of these Holes I made an Experiment, which convinced me that their Canals led into the spongious Bodies of the *Penis* and *Urethra*; but as the only way that could discover their Course was by a proper Injection, I took the Assistance of Mr. *Saint-Andre*, who is an excellent Surgeon, and a very singular Anatomist; that if we consider his Reading and Knowledge in Surgery, we might think he only so far apply'd himself to Anatomy as that is subservient to the Practice of Surgery; and yet if we consider his dexterity in Anatomy, and his most incomparable Preparations, without being acquainted with his Knowledge in Surgery, we should think he had bestowed an Age in anatomical Preparations. But as he has made himself Master of the best Injection in the pursuit of his anatomical Studies, I desired him to inject the great *Lacuna* next the *Glans*; which he performed with such dexterity, that he filled all the *Lacunæ*, and an incredible number of the *Lacunulæ* in the Bo-

dy of the *Penis* and *Glans*; as also in the spongious Coat of the *Urethra*, all which terminate in the great *Lacunæ*. When this was done, this surprizing Injection pass'd up by the secreting Glands, and went off with the carrying Veins, which it filled on the back of the *Penis*; all which may be seen in the Picture taken from this excellent Preparation. So that I now reckon nine Openings in the *Urethra* lying on a streight Line, two Openings in the Glans, and above thirty other manifest Openings in the *Urethra*; besides an infinite number of *Lacunulæ* and other Openings, whose Mouths are not so manifest as the other I have mentioned.

The Explanation of the Figure.

A. *The* Penis *laid on its back, in order to the Preparation.*

B. *The* Urethra *laid open, that we may discover the* Lacunæ.

C. *The* Lacunæ *seen by* Morgagnius.

D. *An Under-order of* Lacunæ *never before observed, and seen in the second* Lacuna *of the* Urethra.

E. *Great numbers of* Lacunæ, *two on each side of the* Glans, *as that is now laid open, and the rest in the*

Urethra, *neither of them ever seen before.*

F. *Hundreds of* Lacunulæ *communicating with the great* Lacunæ, *never hitherto observed.*

G. *The Veins of the* Urethra *fill'd on the back part of the* Penis.

Note, That all the *Lacunæ*, *Lacunulæ*, the Veins, and the *Corpus Cavernosum* were filled at one Injection, made from the first *Lacuna* of the *Urethra.*

Several Excretory Ducts from Monsieur *Littre*'s *Gland* pierce likewise the inner Membrane of the *Urethra*; which throw the Liquor the Gland filtres into this Canal. This Liquor is mucilaginous, and by consequence very fit to besmear the *Urethra.* The Liquor secreted at Mr. *Cowper*'s Glands, whose Excretory Ducts soon join and run in one Pipe among the spongious Body of the *Urethra*, and at last pierce its inner Membrane, is likewise soft and of the same sort: For it is certain, nothing can be discharged out of their Duct in time of Erection; so that their Liquor does not conduce to Generation, but to defend the *Urethra*

thra from the ſharpneſs of the Seed and Urine.

Our next view ſhall be of the *Proſtatæ*, *Caruncles*, *Caput Galli*, and *Veſiculæ Seminales*. The laſt are a Membranous Subſtance, and are ſituated at one ſide, on the back Part of the Bladder of the Urine towards its lower end; they are firmly ty'd to the Neck of it, and to ſeveral of the Neighbouring Parts. Their inner Cavity is wider in ſome Places than in other, and ſo Cells are formed in them, which communicate among themſelves; for by blowing up one of them you blow up the reſt. The *Veſiculæ* terminate every where in a ſmall Duct; which is inſerted into the back Part of the *Urethra*, about an Inch below the Neck of the Bladder. At each Orifice of theſe Ducts, there appears a Partition; which hinders the Seed, preſſed out at any of theſe Orifices, to recoil and ſtrike againſt any of the other. This Part is called the *Caput Galli*, and through his Eyes (the mentioned Orifices) the Seed is driven into the *Urethra*. At each Mouth of the Seed-Bladders is placed a ſmall *Caruncle*; which, ſerving the Deſign

Veſiculæ Seminales.

Caput Galli.

Caruncles.

of Valves, prevents a conſtant Efflux of Seed into the *Urethra*. But theſe Caruncles are thrown off with the Seed, and by the ſame Power that expels it: Yet, they quickly replace themſelves after the Diſcharge.

Proſtatæ. At the Root of the *Urethra*, on each ſide of the Neck of the Bladder, are two globular Bodies, called the *Proſtatæ*; whoſe uppermoſt Part is broad; their under Oval. The bigneſs of both (for they are not far aſunder) is of a large Walnut in Salacious People, but of a ſmall Walnut, only, in Aged People, and ſuch as have not been given to Venery. Their Subſtance is Glandular. Out of their Ducts, the Number whereof is reputed to be uncertain, flows a white Liquor, very like Seed; which may be had by preſſing the *Proſtatæ*. Theſe Excretory Ducts of the *Proſtatæ* diſcharge themſelves into the *Urethra*; ſome of them higher up, and ſome of them lower than the *Caput Galli*, but, commonly, more ſideways than do the Orifices of the *Veſiculæ Seminales*. *De Graaf* does not remember, that ever he found fewer than Ten of theſe Excretory Ducts in a Man:

Man: But he has discover'd Ninety or more in a Dog, at each of whose Orifices there was placed its proper *Caruncle*.

Mr. *Littre* will not allow the *Prostatæ* to be Two Glands, but One only; its Substance being continuous and undivided, as he has shewn the Royal Academy in *July* 1700. He says, it resembles a small Heart, whose Base is towards the Bladder. His *Prostata* is covered with muscular Fibres, and is composed of Twelve little Bags whose Cavities have no communication, and which terminate in the Canal of the *Urethra*, about the *Verumontanum*, by as many small Pipes of the bigness of a Hog's Bristle. There is a number of little Glands in each of those Bags, whose excretory Ducts (each of which have a Sphincter at their ending) open into the Cavity of the Bags, and deposite a Liquor therein, as in so many Basins or Reservatories.

But whether this be Two Glands or but One, Mr. *Littre* agrees with all other Anatomists in their use; and as the Liquor of the *Prostata*, its Excretory Ducts, and Valves are

on all Hands agreed to, and ſerve the Purpoſe of our preſent Inquiry; this recital will ſufficiently aſſiſt our ſubſequent Reaſoning.

As this Deſcription of every Part that ſeparates, or contains any Liquor, has been made with a View to the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*, and ſome People think *Pus* the Subſtance of that *Matter*; it will be neceſſary to deſcribe the fleſhy, or muſcular Parts, and the *Fat*, in order to be ſatisfy'd whether a *Gonorrhœa* can corrupt theſe Parts, and produce this Matter out of them; becauſe the fleſhy and fat Parts furniſh us beſt with *Pus*.

Authors diſagreeing in the Number of *Muſcles* that go to the *Penis*, they being eaſily divided, I will rather conſider their *Origin* and *Inſertion* than their *Number*; that being more neceſſary to ſhew their Capacity of being affected by the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*. There are three pair of Muſcles reckoned, by ſome Authors, to belong to the *Penis*; others, leaving out the *Tranſverſales*, will only allow of Two Pair: And Mr. *Littre* will have but Five ſingle Muſcles.

Muſcles. However, as all of them either ariſe from the *Iſchium*, or *Anus*, and terminate in the *Cavernous Bodies*, or in the *Urethra* at the loweſt Part of the *Penis*, and end about its ſide; they do not ſeem to be commonly affected in the time of a *Gonorrhœa*. Mr. *Littre* obſerves more particularly, that, in many Subjects, ſome *muſcular Fibres* proceed from the forepart of each *Acceleratory* Muſcle, and end in the *Foreskin*; after they have run along the ſide of the *Penis*: By which means it is drawn towards the *Root* of the *Penis*, in time of *Coition*, and making Water, as often as theſe Fibres are contracted. This Account of the Parts being premiſed, let us proceed in our Inquiry; *Where the firſt beginning of a* Gonorrhœa *may be? What the Affection of the Parts which are its Seat? As alſo what may be its Productive Cauſe?*

CHAP.

Chap. III.

The Proſtatæ, Seed-Bladders, *or Parts beyond them are not the Original Seat of a* Gonorrhœa.

BY the anatomical Deſcription, we have given, it would appear at firſt; that either the *Proſtatæ*, or *Seed-Bladders* are the fitteſt Parts for ſupplying the *Liquor* which flows in a *Gonorrhœa:* And that, therefore, they might be reckoned the Original Seat of that Diſeaſe; did not ſeveral unanſwerable Objections lie againſt them, which ſeem to render it impoſſible that theſe can be the Parts *firſt* Infected.

The Proſtatæ *are too remote.*

For ſince it is acknowledged, on all Hands, that this Diſtemper ariſes from a contagious Liquor flowing from the infecting Perſon; it can never be underſtood, how ſuch a Liquor

quor ſhould arrive at Places ſo *Remote* from the opening of the *Urethra:* Becauſe the Quantity of Liquor that the *Urethra* can admit is very *ſmall*, and its *Velocity* inconſiderable; and there is neither *Muſcle* nor *Valve*, nor any other *Machine* alledged, that can throw it to ſuch a diſtance.

The Infecting Matter is not endued with a ſufficient Quantity of Motion.

Moreover the *Velocity* of the Parts of this Matter being inconſiderable, as alſo their *Bulk*; the *Quantity* of their *Motion* muſt be next to nothing, as was juſt now obſerved. But if the Quantity of Motion was vaſtly greater than is ſuppoſed, the Difficulty and Impoſſibility ſhould ſtill continue to be the ſame; but eſpecially if we conſider that the Canal, it is to paſs through, is become ſtraiter than ordinary. For the *Penis* being harder by its Erection, and both of them by inflating its Cavernous Bodies, the *Urethra* lying under, and ſomewhat between theſe *Nerveo-ſpongious* Bodies, and being likewiſe Membranous, is very much compreſt by them, or is made narrower; and therefore the *Paſſage* to the Venereal *Contagion*, by the *Urethra*, is more difficult. This ſtraitneſs of the *Urethra* is very manifeſt

manifeſt, and ſenſible, when the Seed, or Urine, are expelled in ſuch a time of Erection. Beſides; the narrowneſs of the *Urethra* is ſtill greater, by the like Inflation of its *Nerveo-ſpongious* Subſtance; whereby the *Urethra* is really ſqueezed together on all ſides, and the inward Surfaces of the Membranous Canal are ſtrongly preſt together, ſo that no Liquor can be driven thro' it, that is impelled with a leſs force than that which expells the Seed or Urine. And therefore a Liquor, which has little or no impulſive Force, cannot enter the *Urethra* at that time; eſpecially where it is thus ſtrongly compreſſed.

The Infectious Matter cannot make a Gonorrhœa *if it did reach the* Proſtatæ, &c.

But let us ſuppoſe, in the next Place, that this Contagious *Liquor* is conveyed to the *Proſtatæ*, and operates there as the Abettors of this Opinion fancy it does, notwithſtanding this manifeſt Impoſſibility to the contrary; yet it will appear, if it really had the Effects they ſay it has, it muſt have a great deal more than they themſelves will allow of. For, according to *de Blegney*, as it will hereafter appear, the *Caruncles* which are at each of the Mouths of the *Seed-Bladders*,

Bladders, must be corroded by this Contagious Liquor, before the Seed can be corrupted by it, or an Efflux of it occasioned. And as for the *Prostatæ*; we found their *Ducts* so small, that their Number is uncertain, and the Liquor contained in them must be expresst by some external Force. Now as there is no *Operation* of this kind supposed from the Venereal *Infection*, it is very manifest no *Gonorrhœa* could happen, however their Liquor might be corrupted.

But if it were supposed; that the *Caruncles* of the *Seed-Bladders*, and the *Ducts* of the *Prostatæ* were now corroded, in order to produce this Efflux of corrupted *Matter*; the *Gonorrhœa* should, in that case, be uncurable, since the mentioned Loss is never to be repaired. And therefore as this Supposition is inconsistent with daily Experience; we may safely conclude, that there is no *Corrosion* of this kind, nor any *Gonorrhœa* generated on any such Account; and therefore, if this *Infectious Liquor* could reach the *Seed-Bladders* and *Prostatæ*, it should not have this alledged Effect, or it should not produce a *Gonorrhœa*. Some

The common Cauſe of the Infection is abſurd.

Some indeed, without any tolerable ground, have imagin'd; that theſe *Parts* are not *corroded*, but ſuch an *Efflux* may be made by ſome fanciful *Fermentation*, ariſing from a mixture of this *Infectious* Liquor, with the *Seed* and *Liquor* of the *Proſtatæ:* But as that plainly contradicts the Anatomical Account, given in the foregoing Chapter; the whole Hypotheſis muſt paſs as ſome ſpecious Fancy, that has no Foundation in Nature, and that ſuch a Fermentation could not Occaſion this Efflux.

By what has been ſaid it may reaſonably be believed, that the *Seed-Bladders* and the *Proſtatæ* cannot be reached by the *Contagious Liquor* that cauſes a *Gonorrhœa*; becauſe neither the Liquor has ſufficient Velocity given it for that Purpoſe, nor are the Effects ſuitable to the Operation it is ſuppoſed to have in theſe Parts. The next Arguments I am to offer are more *à Poſteriori*; ſhewing, by Experiments, that moſt commonly *no Liquor is derived from the* Proſtatæ, *while a Perſon is ill of a Gonorrhœa:* And as I * mentioned moſt of them ſome

Experiments confirming the foregoing Arguments.

* *Sea Diſeaſes, page* 237.

Years

Years ago, I will repeat them here as they ſtand in that Book.

The firſt Argument is drawn from Obſervations of *Excreſcencies*, ſometime found in the Courſe of a *Gonorrhœa:* For they being the Conſequence of a *Sore* in any part, it is evident, there has been a Sore, where theſe *Leaves*, *proud Fleſh*, or any other *Excreſcence* appear; and they being commonly found in the *Urethra*, there is no doubt of the Soreneſs of that Part.

This Fact is ſo conſtant, and conformable to Experience, that it cannot be deny'd; though the Abettors of the contrary Opinion would render the Conſequence more doubtful. For, ſay they, the *Sharp* Liquor paſſing from the *Proſtatæ* will as effectually produce this *Sore*, and *Excreſcencies*, as if it were really ſeparated in the vicinity of them. So that this Experiment does not affect the *Hypotheſis* of the *Proſtatæ* ſhedding the corrupted Liquor; at leaſt, it does not eſtabliſh the contrary Opinion.

But the ſufficiency of this Experiment will farther appear, by conſider-

ing

ing how theſe *Excreſcencies* are always near our *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*, very rarely near the *Proſtatæ*; and then are the Effect of a great Quantity of Matter, which runs backward when it cannot eaſily be diſcharged; or is forced backward, by an improper Uſe of Injections. And therefore theſe Excreſcencies fully evince what we alledged from them; and are without diſpute a full proof when the following Experiments are added to this.

The next Experiment is taken from the common practice of *Injections*; for as they ſtop a *Gonorrhœa*, their Liquor muſt have been applied to the part Affected; which is impoſſible, if we ſuppoſe the *Proſtatæ*, or *Parts beyond them*, the Seat of it. *Let it be remembred that our Anatomy ſhews us of the great Curvature or Bending of the* Urethra *under the* Pubis; *for if we conſider how great that is from the Neck of the Bladder to where it is continued to the* Penis, *we muſt grant that it is very difficult to paſs an Injection the length of the* Proſtatæ, *or* Veſiculæ Seminales, *except it be by a very extraordinary Hand. On the*

the other Hand, any Body that can use a Syringe, finds that a Gonorrhœa *may be stopt by an Injection. And therefore, since we find that a Running is stopt by an Injection, which cannot get out of the* Penis; *we may be perswaded, that it is in the* Penis *it has its Effects; and if so, then it is from the* Penis *the supply of the Running is had; which was to be proved, against the common* Hypothesis.

This Argument is still stronger and more conclusive, if we consider, that each *Pipe* of the *Prostatæ* has it *Caruncle* or *Valve*, which intercepts all communication between the injected Liquor, and that in the *Ducts* of the *Prostatæ*.

Another very easy Experiment may be made, most proper to determine the difficulty under our consideration; whereby it will appear, that in time of a *Gonorrhœa*, there is not any of that *Matter* sent from the *Prostatæ*, or *Parts beyond them*. For, if the *Urethra* is compress about the middle of the *Penis*, and we squeeze the *Corruption*, contained in that length, forward out of the *Glans*; and after-

wards, we begin to preſs the *Penis* from towards the *Pubis* along to the *Nut*, we ſhall not be able to *ſqueeze* out any more *Corruption* by the ſecond Expreſſion. And therefore it is evident; that the *Corruption*, *firſt expreſt*, was not driven forward by any Matter, flowing from the *Proſtatæ* to the Place where we begun to ſqueeze; a fact altogether inconſiſtent with the Suppoſition of a Liquor being propagated from the *Proſtatæ:* For, on that Suppoſition, the whole Duct of the *Urethra*, from thence to the Nut, muſt be filled with corrupted Matter, which is contrary to this Experiment. Wherefore there comes not any Matter from the *Proſtatæ*, or their *Vicinity* in time of a *Gonorrhœa*; and by Conſequence its *Seat* is not in *any* of theſe *Parts*.

Objection. But, to this Experiment, ſome have Objected; that as the *Running* is equally out of the *Penis* when *pendulous* or *erected*, in that pendulous State it runs down a Declivity; and therefore it may be poſſible that we may ſqueeze out Corruption, as is ſhewn by the Experiment; but we muſt not conclude,

conclude, that the Running does not come from the *Proſtatæ*.

Now theſe different States of the *Penis* making no alteration, either State may be ſuppoſed, which moſt favours the Objection. Let it be ſuppoſed that a *Liquor* runs in a *Canal*, not only *inclined*, but *perpendicularly erected*; the *Efflux* of the Liquor may be quicker on that Account, but the whole *Paſſage* muſt contain Liquor from the *Fountain-Head* to the *Place* of its Efflux; the Parts of it that run out being propelled by thoſe that are next after them, on to their Origin: And therefore, as the *Fact* of the Experiment is not, nor cannot be called in Queſtion; the Concluſion made from thence, that there is not any *Liquor* flowing from the *Proſtatæ* to the *firſt* compreſt Part, is likewiſe manifeſt; ſo that *the* Proſtatæ *are not the Source of the Running*, or of a *Gonorrhœa*. *Anſwered.*

This is ſo plain and well known, that there is no need of any farther Anſwer. Indeed there are *droppings* in all theſe *Canals*, more, and for a longer time, after the great and general Efflux: But as they are owing to

the rough and ſcabrous Surfaces of theſe Pipes, detaining inconſiderable Parts of the Liquid when its impelling Force is loſt, there lies no *Analogy* between them and the preſent *Objection*. There is too ſome ſuch Efflux at the end of a *Gonorrhœa*, as ſhall be remarked hereafter; which Obſervation is of great uſe, in knowing about what time the *Cure* of a *Running* may be compleated.

This Theory is confirmed by the Practice of a Gonorrhœa.

This Truth, of the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa* not being in the *Proſtatæ*, might be farther evinced, by Arguments drawn from the Practice of this Diſeaſe. For if we either conſider the Succeſs by *Diuretical* Medicines, or of a *Gonorrhœa* ſtopt by *Reſtringent* Injections, or *Reſtringent* Medicines, and forming the *Lues*; neither the Succeſs of the firſt Caſe could be accounted for, nor ſhou'd the Appearance of Symptoms in the Second be, as we find they ſhew themſelves every Day. But as the Propoſition is ſufficiently proved, I will not be tedious in farther illuſtrating it, by offering more Arguments, even of a different nature.

I own

I own, that, in the Courſe of this Diſtemper, both the *Proſtatæ* and *Seed-Bladders* may be infected; the *Contagion* ſpreading it ſelf over all the Neighbouring Parts: But it, by no means, follows from thence, that either of them are the *Original Seat* of the *Diſeaſe*, or the *Fountain* from whence the *Virulent* Liquor flows. For the *Efflux* has been *large* and *violent*, before the *Infection* has reached theſe Parts; and it moſt commonly appears, that there are great Runnings, when both the *Proſtatæ* and *Seed-Bladders* are *ſound* and *entire*: By which Obſervation alone it is eaſy to demonſtrate, that *neither* of theſe *Parts* can be the Firſt Seat of the Diſtemper; for if they were, they muſt always be infected before the Running appears.

It is true indeed, that theſe Parts may be infected, when there appears no Ulcers in the *Urethra*. But this can never happen, but when the Ulcers have been firſt heal'd with Injections, which could not reach the Remoter Parts; tho' I am apt to think there are not many Examples for the ſuppoſed Objection: And the learned

Dr. *Cyprianus* has aſſured me, that, in many tryals ſince my Doctrine has been made publick, great Defects have been found in this place of a *Gonorrhœa*, in all thoſe he has ſearched for, and found to have, a Carnoſity.

The beſt Arguments for Author's placing the Gonorrhœa *in the* Proſtatæ.

Having thus fully proved, that neither the *Proſtatæ*, *Seed-Bladders*, or any *Parts beyond them, can be the Original Seat of a Gonorrhœa*; it will be proper to conſider the Arguments of the Aſſertors of the contrary Opinion, and to ſee what weight there may be in them. And becauſe *de Blegny* is the Author that is the moſt approved of, I need only quote what he ſays, that an Uſeleſs and Tireſome Number may be avoided. * *'Tis very plain the Diſeaſe is not ſeated in the Bladder; for in this caſe, it ſhould be affected with almoſt Incurable Ulcers, or with an Inflammation, which would continue all the time of the Diſtemper, and would become the neceſſary Cauſe of a Suppreſſion of Urine. It is yet leſs probable that it can be in the* Teſticles, *it being well known, that then they would be ex-*

* *Ch. vi. part 2. p. 127.*

tremely

tremely pain'd, inflamed, and swelled. Neither is it more likely, that it should be in the Whole Substance of the Penis. *For its Porous and Spongeous Substance, its exquisite Sense, the Use and Situation of this Member, render it so much disposed to Pain, Inflammation, Flux of Humours, to Convulsions and to a Gangrene, that it could not be affected in all its Parts, without suffering all or most of these Accidents and Symptoms.* Then after a few Lines which intercept his *Sorites*, he concludes.

From this it seems very plain, that those small Vessels which are believed to be the Reservatories of the Seed, must be the Seat of a Gonorrhœa, *it being very evident, that these undergo a considerable Alteration by the Venereal Matter, as appears in the Disorder it makes; for then they don't supply the Humidity, which is design'd to keep the* Urethra *in its natural State; and if you squeeze the Place in which they are situated, you may observe the Running sensibly augmented.*

* *It ſeems then to be very plain that the Venereal Matter in a particular manner attacks the* Paraſtatæ *and the* Proſtatæ *in cauſing a* Gonorrhœa; *probably becauſe theſe are Parts more porous, and conſequently more eaſily penetrated than others that are adjacent. But what ſhall we ſay to Women that have neither the one nor the other?* He does not allow the Venereal Matter for the like Reaſon, already mentioned, in the caſe of Men; nor does he allow this Efflux from the *Teſticles* of Women, becauſe of their Remoteneſs; *it muſt have paſſed thro' the Womb, which is too moiſt and thick to retain it.* He will not ſuffer the *Vagina* to be the Seat of the Diſeaſe we treat of; *For ſhould the Matter be mixt with that groſs Matter contained in the* Vagina, *its Activity would thereby be either choked and obſtructed, or in a little time thrown out with the natural Impurity of that Part. The proper Seat then of a Virulent* Gonorrhœa *in Women, can be no where elſe than in the Womb.*

* *Page* 127.

Now

Now let us consider, whither the Strength of this Reasoning will lead us. If there are no Parts besides the *Prostatæ*, that can afford the Matter of a Running, or to which a Running should not prove dangerous, if not fatal; then perhaps the *Prostatæ* may be the Seat of the Disease: So that it is barely probable, upon this Supposition, that they are the Seat. But if there is any part omitted, in the foregoing Enumeration, that may be the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Prostatæ* are not *necessarily* so; and *such a Part* shall be quickly named, and insisted upon. Besides; if the *Prostatæ* are equally subject to these frightful Inflammations, as the mentioned Parts; they are as much to be excluded from this Seat, as the rest; and that they are equally obnoxious, with some of the rest, is very evident. Moreover, if any one, or all of these Parts, render'd uncapable of this Privilege, may still be inflamed, without the dangerous Consequences formerly alledged; then they have still a right to be the *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*. Now that they may be so, take the same Author's Words.

They do not conclude.

'Tis

'Tis true indeed a Gonorrhœa *is ſometimes accompany'd with an Inflammation of the Bladder, with a Painful Flux of Humours upon the* Teſticles, *and many Ulcers in the* Urethra, *and yet theſe Parts are exempted from all theſe Accidents, viz.* the Dangers and Mortification juſt before recited. And therefore if any one will complement Monſieur *De Blegny*, with his *Proſtatæ*, as the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, it will be very civil; for his Arguments put no manner of Force upon our Belief, and Perſuaſion, of their being this Seat.

'Tis very remarkable, how fully the *Teſticles* are rejected from any poſſible Share of being this Seat, and how freely the *Paraſtatæ* or *Epididymedes* are admitted; tho' they adhere to and by ſome Authors are reckoned a Part of them. But to proceed, let us obſerve farther; that it is only for greater Convenience, the *Poroſity* of the *Paraſtatæ* and *Proſtatæ*, that he leads the *Venereal* Matter to them; and acknowleges, that its getting thither is after a very particular manner: And as it is for this particular and immechanical Progreſs, the

the *Proſtatæ* have already been excluded from entertaining this Corruption, we ſhall leave him to diſengage himſelf from another Abſurdity that crowds upon him, after this Suppoſition. *For*, ſays he, *what ſhall we ſay to the Women, their* Teſticles *are likewiſe very porous, and therefore fit Receptacles of this Poyſon:* But he acknowledges they are too *remote*. Why may not his particular Manner ſerve him in this Difficulty, as well as formerly? The one is juſt as eaſily ſuppoſed as the other. So He and I are now agreed: Both of us think the *Proſtatæ, Seed-Bladders* and *Paraſtatæ*, might properly enough be the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, by the help of a ſmall Quantity of Poyſon, if they were not too remote to be come at; and therefore they are not the *Seat* of the Diſeaſe even upon Monſieur *De Blegny*'s Hypotheſis.

I grant the *Proſtatæ* are not ſo remote as the *Teſticles* of Women; but an *Inch* too remote is the ſame as an *Ell*, towards not entertaining the Poyſon, and producing the Diſeaſe, But not to purſue this Author at preſent, into another ſtreight he drives his

his Readers, about a *Gonorrhœa* being ſeated in the *Womb* of Women; I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that his Arguments being *precarious*, if not *contradictory*, and his *Hypotheſis* ſo limited, that it does not anſwer in both Sexes; we are under no Difficulty to aſſert, that *the Seat of a* Gonorrhœa *is not in the* Proſtatæ, *Seed-Bladders, or any Parts beyond them.*

CHAP.

Chap. IV.

The Seat of a Gonorrhœa *in both Sexes: The Nature of the Matter, and Cauſe of its Quantity.*

HAVING acquitted the *Proſtatæ* from entertaining the Corruption commonly pretended to be conveyed thither; ſome of theſe Arguments ſhew, likewiſe, that it only affects the *Urethra*. For if a *Gonorrhœa* was produced in thoſe Parts, muſt not the *Urethra* be full of that Matter, while it runs out at the *Penis*: Or how could an *Injection* ſtop it, when it cannot arrive at the *Seed-Bladders*, or *Proſtatæ*, this ſuppoſed *Seat*. And therefore ſince the Parts of the *Penis* are void of this Corruption,

tion, and Injections ſtop it; the more *forward* Parts of the *Penis* are only infected.

The Seat of a Gonorrhœa.

This becomes evident, if we conſider how eaſily the corrupted Matter may be conveyed into the *Urethra*, more eſpecially nearer the *Glans*: And if a ſufficient ſupply for this Efflux, may be had in theſe Parts, they muſt, no doubt, be this *Seat* we ſeek after. This eaſy Conveyance is manifeſt, if we recollect what was formerly obſerved, about the thickneſs of the *Glans*, or if we view the pleatings of it in the former Figure, and that the *Urethra* did not any longer continue to be a diſtinct and ſeparate Canal, but was incorporated into, and vaniſhed in the *Glans*. Now as the *Glans* is a harder Body, and has the mentioned pleates, it is on that account not ſo eaſily inflated as the *Penis*, the Paſſage through the *Glans*, ſerving the purpoſe of the *Urethra*, is not ſo firmly, and cloſely ſhut, as the *Urethra*; and therefore the corrupted Particles are more eaſily admitted, than into the *Urethra*. Moreover we are informed by looking upon the Part that the great *Lacuna* is

not

not half an Inch distant from the *Glans*, and that before the *Urethra* is strongly compresst; so that any quantity of Venereal Contagion passing under the patent *Glans* can easily mix with the Liquor in the great *Lacuna*. It is therefore evident how the *Penis*, by passing through a Quantity of Corruption, may admit Part of it. Now as this Place of Affection agrees very well with what appears, by the mentioned Experiments, we cannot doubt of the Infection being communicated to the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, but more especially to that in the first; so that the *Urethra* is manifestly the *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*. This Truth will become more and more obvious, in explaining the Symptoms, that are along with, and that attend a *Gonorrhœa*.

The *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa* being found; our next endeavour is to discover how this new Seat, whose Streams are not commonly heeded, becomes sufficient to furnish us with as great a Quantity as we ever observe to be discharged, in the Course of a *Gonorrhœa*. We have seen already that the *Seed*, the supposed Mat-

ter of all Ancient and moſt of the Modern Phyſicians, has no ſhare in this Supply. Let us therefore conſider, if there be any *Pus* bred, where the communicated Cauſe can operate; and how *Liquors, naturally* prepared and ſeparated in theſe Parts, are corrupted, and become the *Matter* of this *Efflux*. Our Diſcoveries about *Pus*, the ſuppoſed Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* by many, and a farther account of the true Matter now ſhewn will determine our Judgment about the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa*.

The Gonorrhœa *not an Ulcer.*

'Tis well known, that true *Pus* is only generated in *Muſcles*, and Muſcular Parts; and the farther any Part recedes from being Muſcular, the leſs apt is *Pus* to be generated in that Part; more eſpecially if nothing of Fat is found in the Part. For the *Corruption* in *Membranes* is more a *Slough* than *Pus*; and that in *Glands*, whether contained in a *Bag*, or *Cyſtis*, or diffuſed on the adjacent Parts, is an *imperfect Pus*. Now as there is not any Part in the inſide of the *Urethra*, that is Muſcular, more than the Blood Veſſels; it is very manifeſt there cannot any Quantity of *Pus*, or *Quittor*,

Quittor, be generated in the *Urethra*: And therefore the Matter of this Efflux is not owing to a *Quittor*, bred in that Part. This will eaſily appear, if we remember what was formerly ſaid of the *Muſcles* of the *Penis*; and the ſame Reaſoning will hold good in the other Sex: For the *Muſcle* of the *Vagina* runs Parallel with the *Vagina* it ſelf, and only ſerves to conſtrict it, after it has been ſtretched, by an expanding Power within it, and when that is removed; which Muſcle can never furniſh any *Supply* of *Pus* in time of a *Gonorrhœa*, it being on its outſide, as it has been obſerved. Beſides, the *early* Running of this *Matter* is altogether inconſiſtent with its being *Pus*; the *Gonorrhœa* often appearing in a Day or two; too ſhort a time for *Pus* to be generated, but more eſpecially for the *Quantity* that appears in that time.

Moreover the *Running* not only appears more early than could proceed by breeding an Ulcer; but we have no reaſon to ſuſpect any previous *Inflammation*, which is to be followed with the Running. For if we ſuppoſe there is an Inflammation in the

Neck of the *Bladder*, *Proſtatæ*, or in the length of the *Urethra*, it muſt neceſſarily be attended with a frequent and painful making a quantity of Water; as is very common in caſes of that kind, or when theſe parts are affected with *Cantharides*. Whereas the Running, the ſuppoſed Effect of an Inflammation, commonly appears for two or three Days together, without any *Smart* or *Heat* of Urine; which would oppoſe all Experience, by ſuppoſing it the Product of an Inflammation. And therefore, any *Inflammation* or *Exulceration* that happens in the Courſe of a *Gonorrhœa*, are really the *Effects* of its Acrimony, and not its *Cauſe*.

This is ſtill more obvious, if we compare this *Running* with another Circumſtance of a *ſharp* Ulcer. The laſt is always in its moſt corroſive and ſharp ſtate, when it is firſt opened; which is altogether the Reverſe in a *Gonorrhœa*, the Matter whereof is perfectly mild, and very little corrupted in the beginning, as I have but juſt obſerved. And therefore the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* not agreeing in any particular with the *Matter* of an *Ulcer*, it

it were abſurd to ſuſpect a *Gonorrhœa* to have any thing of an Ulcer in its Nature. This would become ſtill more manifeſt by comparing more Properties of an Ulcer, and of a *Gonorrhœa*.

One thing I muſt obſerve, that the *Veſtige* of a Sore is never obliterated by death; yet if we look for the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa* on a dead Perſon, it is no where to be found. Ancient and modern Inquiries agree in this Article, and the reaſon of ſo ſtrange an Appearance will be ſeen in the progreſs of this Diſcourſe.

Thus being deprived of the two common Fountains of a *Gonorrhœa*, which, being very promiſing, have been always reſorted to by ſuch as have pretended to enquire into this Diſeaſe; and as our Endeavour is always to find out the true Seat, or never to acknowledge one that is Falſe, ſuch an Impoſition affording us no manner of Help towards a better Method of Curing the Diſtemper: Let us try if there is *naturally* a Liquor ſeparated in thoſe Parts, capable to be Corrupted by this Infection; and that is now become the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*.

The true Matter of a Gonorrhœa.

In order to this, we may remember how it was formerly obſerved, that ſeveral *Openings*, and ſome of them very Large, were to be found in the *Vrethra*; which naturally diſcharge a Liquor *white* and *viſcid*, fit to defend it againſt the *Acrimony* of the *Seed*, and *Vrine*. And therefore, if the productive *Cauſe* of a *Gonorrhœa* can, any ways, encreaſe the *Quantity* of this Liquor, render it more *thin*, or change its *Colour*, we ſhall have all the *Symptoms* of a *Gonorrhœa*: So that a thorough Enquiry into this Matter will lead us directly into the *Nature* of a *Gonorrhœa*, without being put upon the Neceſſity of taking up with any one Part, for fear we ſhould not find another more proper: Which Method does the greateſt violence to our Underſtanding.

This Poſition will, furthermore, appear more Natural, if we conſider, that the *Thickneſs*, *Colour*, and *Quantity*, return as formerly; and in that Order the *Cure* or Abatement of the Malignant Cauſe proceeds. Beſides, the *Gonorrhœa* in *Women* will be accounted for on the ſame Principles, which cannot be done on any known Hypotheſis;

theſis; and ſhews that Harmony of Nature, whereby various Works of a like Sort are produced in different Places, and on different Occaſions by the ſame Methods, as far as the places will admit. Yet all this is evident by recollecting what was formerly obſerved; that the *Vagina*, as well as the *Urethra*, are provided with many of theſe Openings. Theſe of the *Vagina* have been longer known, and are always diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Lacunæ*. Hereafter we ſhall take the Liberty to make uſe of this Name, when the Inquiry is made in common to both, and by proper Changes may be applied to either: And that becauſe they equally ſerve to produce, and carry on, the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* in both Sexes.

The neceſſary Quantity of Running afforded from the Lacunæ.

The only Difficulty in this Syſtem is to conceive, how ſo ſmall *Glands* can furniſh ſuch a Quantity of Matter, as that which flows in a *Gonorrhœa*; or how the Liquor, which is naturally ſeparated in time of Health, ſhould be increaſed to ſuch a Degree in this Diſeaſe. To remove this Difficulty, we muſt conſider that ſome *Glands* in the Body do not conſtantly

ly emit the Liquor, as it is ſeparated from the Blood; but retain it for ſome time either within the *Glands* themſelves, or in ſome *Cyſtis*, or Bag, made for that Purpoſe, from which it flows only on proper Occaſions. There are others again that have Excretory Ducts; which open externally, and let the Liquor that is ſecerned continually flow from them, without retaining any of it. Of the firſt ſort are the *Proſtatæ*, the *Teſticles*, and the *Glands* that open into the *Seed-Bladders*. Of the ſecond ſort are the *Miliary Glands* of the *Skin*; and the *Glands* whoſe Excretory Ducts are the *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina* of Women, and the *Urethra* in Men.

Hence it plainly follows; that if there be two *Glands*, one of each ſort, that ſeparate, in equal determinate Times, equal Quantities of Fluids, that the Bulk of the one ſort muſt be much greater than that of the other. And the leaſt Exceſs that can be (ſuppoſing the Matter of the *Glands* nearly the ſame in both) muſt be equal to the Quantity of Liquor that is ſecerned in that Time, and is retained within the *Glands*. But tho' that be the

leaſt

leaſt Exceſs, yet the Difference between their Bulks may be much greater, according to the Capacity of the retaining *Gland* to hold a Double, Treble, Quadruple, &c. of that Liquor which is commonly diſcharged at once from that *Gland*. Upon which account there may be any aſſignable Proportion between the Bulk of the *Glands*, tho' the Quantity of Liquor ſecerned in a given Time, may be the ſame in Both.

Hence the *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina* may be very ſmall, nay inviſible to the naked Eye, yet they may ſecern as great a Quantity of Fluid, in a determinate Time, as that which is ſeparated both by the *Proſtatæ* and *Teſticles* together.

To illuſtrate this Matter a little more, I ſuppoſe it will eaſily be allowed, that the *Glands*, whoſe Excretory Ducts are the *Lacunæ*, may ſeparate as much Liquor in one Minute as will weigh but one half Grain: This in an Hour will be thirty Grains, or half a Drachm; in twenty four Hours, or a natural Day, it will amount to twelve Drachms, or an Ounce and an half; which is more

than the *Seed-Bladders*, *Teſticles* and *Proſtatæ*, can continue to furniſh in any conſiderable Space of Time. Hence it is evident that the *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, are as capable of being the *Springs* that ſupply the Liquor, that flows in a *Gonorrhœa*, as the *Proſtatæ*, *Teſticles*, or any other *Gland* ſituated at a Diſtance.

But ſtill it will be ask'd, how theſe *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, can diſcharge ſo great a Quantity of Fluid in the Time of a *Gonorrhœa*, above what they do in their natural State: Which *Difficulty* will preſs thoſe as hard, who place the Seat of the Diſeaſe in the *Proſtatæ*, as it does them, who ſet it in the *Urethra* or *Vagina*; for, by what we have ſhewn, it will appear, that the great Quantity of Matter which flows in a *Gonorrhœa* may bear as great, if not a greater, Proportion to that which is naturally ſecerned in the *Proſtatæ*, as it does to that which is ſecerned in theſe other *Glands*; and indeed place the Seat of the Diſeaſe where you will, the Difficulty will remain the ſame, and is only to be removed by conſidering, how the Quantity of Li-

quor

quor that flows from any *Gland*, may, by a *Diſeaſe*, or by a *Medicine*, be prodigiouſly encreaſed.

We learn from the *Animal Oeconomy*, that if any *Gland* or *Excretory Duct* be ſtimulated, the Quantity of Liquor that it diſcharges, by that ſtimulating, is conſiderably augmented, in Proportion to the Greatneſs of the ſtimulating Force, whereby its *Glands* or *Ducts* are affected. We find by Experience, that a little of the Powder of *Cantharides*, apply'd any where, ſoon excites a Bliſter; and, by its ſtimulating, makes the *Glands* there, diſcharge a Quantity of Matter immenſly greater than what would naturally flow from that Part, by inſenſible Perſpiration. We find alſo that ſo ſmall a Quantity of this ſtimulating Matter as can be conveyed by the Blood to the Bladder, and Parts of Generation, is ſufficient to produce an *Inflammation* and *Heat* in thoſe Parts, to provoke an *Erection* of the *Penis*, and even to cauſe a *Smart*, *Pain*, and *Heat* of *Urine:* And, no doubt, but if ſome of this *Powder* were laid on the *Urethra* or *Vagina*, it would immediately *inflame* thoſe Parts, cauſe

Ulcers,

Ulcers, and produce a great *Flux* of Liquor, not unlike a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' the Fluid would not be so Malignant and Virulent, or of so long a Duration, as the *Efflux* in a Venereal *Gonorrhœa*.

All this Reasoning is drawn from what was commonly known about the Openings into the *Urethra*; but what we concluded in that manner is now manifest to Sight by the Account I have given of these Openings, if we consult the Figure inserted in the foregoing Chapter: For the great Number of the wide *Prostatæ* not only convinces us how easily a considerable discharge may be made, but likewise that the sum of the Orifices of these *Lacunæ* being fifty times greater than the sum of the Orifices of the Ducts of the *Lacunæ*, so are they infinitely better fitted to yield a quantity of Liquor equal to that of the greatest Running, more especially when any of them is stimulated.

Since then the Venereal *Poyson* is of an *Acrimonious*, *Corroding* Nature, it may raise *Ulcers* in the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, *stimulate* all the *Glands*, and produce as great an *Efflux* of Liquors

quors as *Cantharides* can do. But this Venereal Contagion being more malignant than *Cantharides*, and being able to augment it self, by being stopt in any new or old Place, produces a greater Change and Corruption of the Liquors that are secerned in the *Glands*, than the Powder of the Flies can possibly do. If to these Considerations we add that of the great Number of these *Glands*, the immense Number of *Lacunulæ*, and the wideness of some of their Excretory Ducts, the *greatness* of this Efflux, and its continuance, will be more manifest; and therefore it is obvious to any unprejudiced Thinker, that the Force of a *stimulating* Matter is able to produce as great a *Flux* of Humours from the *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, as is observed in any *Gonorrhœa*.

Cor. 1. Hence we have an easy Solution of an Experiment, mentioned by *de Blegny*, of some Women who were *infected*, tho' the *Coition* was not follow'd by an *Ejection* of Seed. This Fact altogether destroys the Hypothesis laid down to be supported by him, and his Followers, but includes no manner of Difficulty, after admitting

ting the preſent Account of the *Seat* and *Matter* of the *Gonorrhœa*.

Cor. 2. By this Doctrine, we are alſo delivered from any *Neceſſity* of placing the *Gonorrhœa* of *Women* in the *Womb*. Thereby making Two Hypotheſes for explaining the ſame *Phænomenon* in two Caſes of the ſame ſort; neither would his Suppoſition agree with the Facts of a *Gonorrhœa*, in the Caſe of Women; as may appear from what has been ſaid in this, and the foregoing Chapter.

This Doctrine obvious from the Fluor Albus.

After all: Some People not acquainted with the mentioned Practical Obſervations, and far leſs with theſe Speculative Theorems, will find it hard to form an Idea of a Liquor being a hundred or a thouſand times *augmented*, merely by ſtimulating *Glands*, their Excretory *Ducts*, and their Receptacles, howſoever obvious I ſay they are. And therefore, if they are not altogether unexperienc'd in theſe Matters, they muſt be perſuaded of the foregoing Truth; if they be pleaſed to remember what happens to Women in caſes of the *Whites*. Let them compute what Proportion the Quantity, voided by them, bears to the Quantity

tity commonly found in the *Vagina*. Yet, it is certain, they are a Secretion made there in ill Health; and their *Colour*, and other *Effects*, reſemble a *Gonorrhœa* ſo much, that Phyſicians are under great Difficulties, in knowing the one from the other. This immenſe Quantity, in the preſent Caſe, cannot but give us ſenſible notions, of what paſſes not only in the *Gonorrhœa* of *Women*, but even in that of *Men* alſo.

Here all the Difficulties about a *Gonorrhœa* are overcome in a few Words, its Symptoms become obvious upon a ſmall ſuppoſition that carries Evidence along with it; ſo that a farther Inquiry is only wanting to make this Account more manifeſt, not more true; to find what Experiments confirm this Truth; how it agrees with every Symptom in the Diſeaſe and Recovery, which is our Buſineſs now to do. But before we proceed to this, or to remove any Difficulty of what is here laid down in general, it will pleaſe moſt Readers to know, what Ancient Authors ſaid about receiving the *Lues*, and how this its ſuppoſed Symptom was produced; and

and becauſe their Senſe is excellently given by *Fernelius*, I chuſe to deſcribe it in his Words. *Vapor deinde aut Spiritus ductu cavo pudendi introrepens (neque enim credibile eſt, humoris quiddam eò ſubire) Venæ Cavæ ſanguinem Arteriæque majoris ſpiritum labefactat. Tunc enim Bubo prorumpit in Inguine: hinc vaſis ſpermaticis, Renibuſque affectis,* GONORRHOEA *ſe prodit; qua virus velut eructando turpiſſimè ejicitur.* This Opinion of *Fernelius* is the beſt to be found among Practitioners at this time, howſoever unreaſonable and immechanical it may be.

Chap. V.

The Acrimonious Matter, being communicated among the Sexes, produces a Gonorrhœa.

THIS Acrimony, and its Operation formerly suppoſed, will beſt appear by its Effects, if we compare it with other Acrimonious Liquors; whether they be the Humours of a human Body, or Liquors artificially prepared. And firſt, we find that, when the *Matter* of the *Running* is mixed with a *Tincture* of the *Flowers* of *Violets*, or the *Juice* of the *Sun-flower*, it makes the laſt of a *Copper-colour*, and the other of a brighter *Red*. Now it being the Property of all *Acids* to change the Colours of theſe two Liquors into a Red Colour, when they are mixed with them; we may conclude,

The Nature of the Acrimony.

conclude, that the *Matter* which flows in a *Gonorrhœa* has a Quantity of an *Acid*, *Corrosive Salt* in it.

Its Strength. But because we find, that a large Quantity of the corrupted Matter apply'd to the Hand, or even to the *Penis* it self, and that in a greater Quantity than is necessary to produce a *Chancre*, and a far greater than produces a *Gonorrhœa*, does not excite a *Blister*, an *Ulcer*, or any other *Effect* of Liquors of great Acrimony; nay, very frequently, it has no Effect on the sensible *Glans* it self, in such People as have it always uncovered, when a *Chancre* is formed on the *Glans* of others, whose Foreskin always covers it, but in time of Coition; we may conclude, that this *Acrimony* is not sufficient to produce a *Chancre* in two Nuts equally, tho' their Substance is the same, but only differs in the Hardness of their Skin; and yet operates so Powerfully, as to reduce the *Sore* Part to the Dryness of a Coal, a common Effect of *Burning*, or of applying most *Corrosive* Liquors.

But as any fleshy Part may be thus burned by applying *Spirit of Vitriol*, *Butter*

Butter of Antimony, *Lapis infernalis*, or any other *Eſcharotical* Medicine; ſo it is very manifeſt, that this Acrimony of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* is nothing ſo great, as that of the mentioned Medicines: Yet this acrimony of a *Gonorrhœa* is very particular in one Reſpect; that it can generate more, when mixed with a proper Liquor, which theſe Burning Medicines cannot. On the other Hand; if we compare the Corroſiveneſs of this Contagion with the moſt Corroſive Humour, to be found on any other Occaſion, in a Human Body, we muſt own that this is far the moſt Corroſive; the moſt Acrimonious Corruption of *Scorbutical* Ulcers, a *Herpes miliaris*, an *Ulcerated Cancer*, or of any *Phagedænicular*, or *Chironian* Ulcers being apply'd to the moſt tender Parts, in the greateſt quantity, never produces any kind of Ulcer, or ſo much as a Bliſter.

From what has been ſaid, the *Nature* and *Degree* of this Acrimony are very evident; but they will become more ſo, by the following Account of the Symptoms of this Diſeaſe. And therefore, let us conſider the Opera-

tion of this Acrimonious Liquor; which has this Peculiarity, in ſome Caſes, always to encreaſe, and ſooner puts an end to Life, by corrupting all the Juices of a human Body, than it comes to any ſtand or period in its growing Corruption; but more eſpecially let us conſider how this ſmall, but Acrimonious Contagion at firſt affects, and forms a *Gonorrhœa*, with its numerous Symptoms.

The Way how a Gonorrhœa *is produced.*

The common Effect of an acrimonious Liquor, working on a Part is the more frequent and forcible Contraction of its Veſſels; which being more or leſs reſtored by the goodneſs of their Springs, and the Velocity of the Liquids flowing thro' thoſe Veſſels, cauſe a greater Efflux of any Liquors ſecreted in, or flowing through them. And therefore, the *Mouths* of the *Excretory Ducts*, and the *Ducts* themſelves of the *Lacunæ* being ſtimulated by the acrimonious Liquor, communicated in a *Gonorrhœa*, cauſe a diſcharge of the Liquor flowing out of theſe Ducts in a certain Proportion to this ſtimulating Power, *cæteris paribus*. For, not to mention the caſe of a *Shanker* in *Urethra*, the running is

is in a little quantity when the force of the *Stimulus* is little; as also the quantity of the Efflux is little when the Thickness of the natural Liquor is augmented, let the degree of the *Stimulus* be what it will; even to run little or nothing at all. On the other Hand, the Running will always be as the quantity of the *Stimulus* while the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is of a natural thickness.

This Doctrine of exciting an Efflux of a natural Liquor, merely by a sharpness greater than natural, is not only evident from what we know about the Effects of a *Stimulus*, but explains a vast Scene of Difficulties never before accounted for; nay, that drove Authors into an incredible jealousie of human impiety, far above what human Experience can attest. For the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* acquiring a sharpness from without, or having it separated from the Blood at its *Glands*, stimulates the *Glands* and the sides of the *Lacunæ*, and occasions an Efflux of the Liquor in proportion to the stimulating Power. This sharpness convey'd into the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, from without, forms the Matter of a

Gonorrhœa; but if it is ſecreted at the *Glands* of the *Lacunæ* of Women, it is plainly the *Fluor Albus*; and at the *Lacunæ* of Men, a Diſeaſe that equally deſerves that Name with the former.

From this Account it plainly follows that a Female of any Age may have a Secretion of this Nature at the *Glands* of the *Vagina*, and a diſcharge by the *Lacunulæ*, and therefore a Woman at any Age may have the *Fluor Albus*, without any Imputation on her Chaſtity, as ſhe is commonly liable to from the falſe Opinions held among Phyſicians, of that Diſeaſe never falling to the Share of a pure Virgin. But as this Notion has been ſupported againſt all Senſe and Experience, Phyſicians have gone farther; even to ſuſpect Girls, found with ſuch a Running, to have been corrupted by Men, contrary to all Nature and poſſibility: Whereas, all ſuch Accidents are eaſily accounted for by this Theory, which I will ſupport by unqueſtionable Experience, and I doubt not but that it may be confirmed from many other Experiences of Phyſicians, that can ſet themſelves at Liberty from

the Slavery of Opinions taken up by Education, and that ſeem to have received the ſtamp of a general conſent, but is really that of a general cowardice and fearfulneſs in Thinking.

It is ſtill more ſtrange to be told, that ſuch Runnings happen to Men; but if plain Experience vouches for the Truth of them, there can lie no Objection againſt them; nay they obtain eaſy belief, after the probability ſet forth in the foregoing Account of exciting a Running of the Liquor of a *Lacuna* greater than natural. And if a Man has a ſort of *Fluor Albus* as well as a Woman, we may readily believe that a Girl may have ſuch a Running, without any ſuſpicion of her being corrupted by a Man. Yet as I have met with Inſtances in both Sexes, it will be very agreeable to an ingenuous Reader to receive them in the very manner I obſerved them.

HISTORY I.

One, who ſuſpected he had taken a *Gonorrhœa*, addreſſed himſelf to me

for my Advice. It appeared three Days before he ſpoke of it to me, but as it continued to be in a very ſmall quantity, he was willing to ſee plainly whether he was ill, before he ſhould put himſelf under the Rules of a Cure. This ſmall Running, which was not of a very ill Colour, gave me a ſuſpicion of an inward *Shanker*, eſpecially that the *Glans* was more inflamed than to be owing to the ſharpneſs of the Running. This Apprehenſion made me take the moſt cautious Meaſures I could contrive; ſo that I put him upon a Method that beſt ſuited the Notion I had of the Matter. But, to my wonder, the Running diſappeared the fourth Day of the Practice, notwithſtanding that all my endeavours were to excite it. There was not any Inflammation left on the *Glans*, nor any other Symptom I had obſerved. On the other Hand, the inſide of his right Thigh, and the *Scrotum* on that Side were full of a *Pſoriaſis Humour*, that ſhed a ſlimy ſtinking Matter.

Being perfectly well apprized of the ſharpneſs in a *Pſoriaſis*, I was perſuaded that any Tranſlation of that

ſharp

ſharp Humour into the *Urethra* and *Lacunæ*, muſt not only make an Inflammation there, as we find it does on other Parts, but likewiſe excite a greater diſcharge of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, or Running, becauſe of its ſharpneſs: Accordingly I had a great deal of Pleaſure to ſee ſeveral of thoſe Tranſlations, while I had an unexpreſſible Trouble and Difficulty in curing it. While the *Pſoriaſis* ſtuck to the *Scrotum*, or the Thigh, there was no Running; but there never failed of a Running when it left either of theſe Parts and poſſeſs'd itſelf of the *Urethra*.

I might relate ſix more ſuch Caſes of Gentlemen that have fallen under my Conſideration in the laſt three Years, though none of them attended with ſo ſtrange Symptoms as that I mention in the Chapter of a *Carnoſity*.

HISTORY II.

I was conſulted for a Lady who lives within half a ſcore Miles of *London*. She was ill of a *Pſora*, for which ſhe was fluxed by a Phyſician

of a great Character, and was very much worſe for that Method, as it is always pernicious in Caſes of this Nature. While the Lady was under my Care, ſhe told me her Daughter of three Years old was ill of a ſtrange Humour that run from her; which Running was in a very great quantity, and very ſharp, ſo as to give her much Pain when ſhe made Water. It was of a deep yellow, and pretty thick.

As I have no Notion of the ſtrange attempts Authors ſuſpect on this Occaſion, nor could this young Lady become the Prey of any ſuch Monſters, I had no difficulty in reſolving the Cauſe of the Running to be the *Pſora-Humour* conveyed to this Infant from her Parent, which ſtimulated the *Lacunæ*, and excited this very great quantity of a *Fluor Albus*; tho' ſhe her ſelf had never been troubled with any breaking out of that kind on any part of her Body, as her Mother often had been while ſhe was big with this Infant.

I have ſeen a ſecond Caſe of this Nature, in a Girl of four Years old; both which Patients I cured, without having

having any regard to the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*.

This Spring also I had the Care of a Lady often troubled with a *Fluor Albus*, who was seldom free from it for many Years; she having a *Cutaneous* Distemper repell'd by Dr. *Hobs* when she was an Infant, at which time there followed a *Fluor Albus*.

By all these Examples it is very manifest, that any sharp Humour being at the *Lacunæ*, stimulates them, and excites a great quantity of their Liquor. Nor is it hereafter necessary to have recourse to that incredible depravity of Mankind, Authors have too easily alledged, in cases more especially that are very common.

The comparative Degree of Acrimony for making a Gonorrhœa *and a* Shanker.

From hence we may draw a good Account of all that happens in *Time* of a *Gonorrhœa*, whether it be *duly* stopt, or ever so *improperly*. For as this stimulating Power is the communicated Contagion, and is apply'd to a Part very much softer than the tenderest *Glans*, we may conclude that the Quantity of Liquor, causing a *Gonorrhœa*, is vastly less than that which causes a *Shanker*. So that the Quantity of Contagion to cause a *Gonorrhœa*

rhœa may not be the hundredth Part of a Grain Weight. For if that Quantity were any thing near the Quantity that makes a *Shanker*, no *Gonorrhœa* could enſue, as is very manifeſt from what is already ſhewn.

The Doctrine of an Inward *Shanker* obſtructing a *Gonorrhœa* follow'd plainly from my Theory, but no ſuch *Shanker* has hitherto been obſerved; tho' it has, no doubt, frequently occurred, much to the prejudice of the Patient's Health and Reputation of the Phyſician. On both which Accounts I will add the Hiſtory of that Caſe as I firſt obſerved it, becauſe if due Care is had to this Relation, we are infallibly apprized of its Symptoms, and by them directed in the Cure.

An Obſervation. Its firſt Appearance was very ſmall, but on the lower part of the *Glans* near where it joins the *Penis*, and was eſteemed ſo very inconſiderable, that no Advice was ask'd in ſeveral Days, there not being any mark of a *Gonorrhœa*, or of any Venereal Symptom beſides. Tho' this little ſpeck of a *Shanker* promiſed an eaſy Cure, it did not yield to my Ointment as greater *Shankers* do, but ſpread and was very corroding;

corroding; which marks of malignity first made me suspect the Root of all to be in the *Urethra*, and that very probably a *Gonorrhœa* would ensue its dissolution. To which purpose I gave my Patient Medicines internally; which had the good Effect to check the Corrosion of the Part in sight, and to bring on a *Gonorrhœa* after three Weeks from the Coition. And it must be observed, that the Running did not increase gradually as is common at other times; but was in a very great quantity, as we daily find in Relapses, when the Matter has been stopt up by Restringent Medicines, no less than about two *Spoonfuls* in twelve Hours; a certain Argument, that the Liquor in the Odoriferous *Glands* was corrupted and secreted in greater abundance, but could not run off, because of a crusty *Shanker*, and till it could be dissolved.

When I first communicated this Observation to a Friend, very eminent for his Practice in the Venereal Disease, he confirmed it by some Cases of the like Nature, which occurred to himself, but what he never could account for. And therefore I will add One, which

which is very conſiderable, and the Patient and Phyſician are now both alive.

Obſerv. 2. My Friend's Advice being deſired for One who had the Pox, he found the *Gonorrhœa* was cured chiefly by purging Medicines, and that he had taken very few reſtringent Medicines during the Courſe of the Running. That the *Gonorrhœa* ceaſed in good Order, and in a reaſonable time; but that it returned after three Weeks. The Relapſe Running was again ſtopt by the ſame Method, and kept off for a Month; but appeared again after that time, and was again cured by the former Medicines; after this Stoppage there was an *Exoſtoſis* on the Forehead, which vaniſhed on a freſh Eruption of the *Gonorrhœa,* which was now likewiſe reſtrained by repeating the mentioned Method, and kept off for ſome Months, but was then ſucceeded with the Pox.

Neither the Phyſician who treated this Gentleman, nor my Friend, could ſay there was any miſmanagement in treating the *Gonorrhœa,* or that it did not go off in a kindly way enough; ſo that it was very ſurprizing to both of them, nor could they apprehend from

from whence the Pox could proceed. Besides a *Gonorrhœa* continuing for so long a time is commonly deprived of all its malignity; and therefore the Case is the more extraordinary, that a Pox should succeed after so long a Running; if the Skill of the Physicians might be questioned.

But all this Surprize and Admiration vanishes by this knowledge of a *Shanker* in the *Urethra*; for the Acrimony of the *Shanker* may be abated, and the Running cured by that or any of the Practices hereafter mentioned; yet, the least quantity of the venereal Taint left undestroyed, multiplies into the greatest quantity, and affects the whole Mass of Blood. And therefore all farther Use of Medicines appearing unnecessary when the Running ceases, the Matter of the *Shanker* corrupts again and excites a *Gonorrhœa*; which may often be repressed and renewed after the foregoing manner, till an absolute cure is performed: Otherwise we have continual Successions of a *Gonorrhœa*, or else the Pox must ensue.

The vaniſhing of the Swelling on the Forehead, upon the returning of the *Gonorrhœa*, is indeed extraordinary; but will eaſily be accounted for if we duly conſider what is ſaid in the † ſecond part of this Diſcourſe. * *Alexander Trajanus Petronius* is ſomewhat apprized of this Truth; for when he is to teach how a *Gonorrhœa*, that has withſtood Purging and other Methods, is to be managed, adds, *ſæpe enim hac exiſtenti reliquum corpus ab interná gallici morbi labe vindicari conſuevit.*

Why the Running is continual *and* White.

Moreover as this ſtimulating is continual, ſo muſt its Effects be; and therefore this Efflux of corrupted Matter is continual, Night and Day, and in any State and Condition of the Members, as we daily find it to be. But what is more conſiderable; the flowing Liquor not only appears ſooner than it poſſibly could do by forming an Ulcer, but is likewiſe *Whiter* and *Thicker* than the Matter of an Ulcer can be, as we have already proved. And therefore, it is evident that this

† *Chap.* 2. §. 2. *Cor.* 2. *pag.* 95.

* *Cap. XII.*

White and *Viſcid Liquor*, thus early appearing, and *conſtituting* a *Gonorrhœa*, is the *Liquor* of the *Lacunæ*, little or nothing corrupted by the Contagion, but only produced by its Acrimony.

This firſt Symptom, however conſtant, is not accountable from the mentioned Hypotheſes. For if every thing conſpired to make the *Veſiculæ Seminales* the *Seat* of this Diſeaſe, yet the *Gonorrhœa* is not ſuppoſed to follow, till after corrupting the *Seed*, or the Liquor of the *Proſtatæ*. Now if it was corrupted, it muſt run out in the Colour it always does when corrupted, or it muſt run out *Yellow* or *Green*, which is contrary to the preſent Experience. Likewiſe; if this *Corruption* was *Pus*, it ſhould be always worſe condition'd at firſt Appearance, moſt Yellow or Green; which we find is not ſo. And therefore, this Appearance being thus eaſily explain'd, we have a new Confirmation of the Doctrine lately eſtabliſhed.

In time, this whitiſh and viſcid Liquor becomes *Thinner*, *Yellow* and *Green*: The firſt is entirely to be had by

Why the Matter is Yellow *or* Green.

by *augmenting* the Quantity of the secreted Liquor; tho' the Nature of the Liquors, or Salts, that make the Yellowness may dilute it, and help somewhat to this Thinness. The Yellowness is partly owing to the Yellow Liquors of our Blood, and to the acrimonious Salts that produce a *Gonorrhœa*. As to the first; it is known, that when the *Secretion* at these Parts is more hastily perform'd, and that some of the *Glands* are hurt, the *Liquors* will be separated more *impure* and *mix'd*, than they were formerly at the same *Glands*. And therefore it is manifest, how *Gall*, mixing with the Liquor, makes it run out in a *Yellowish* Colour. This is not only, in Reason, possible, but what we find true by daily Experience: For in *Scrophulous*, and many *other Ulcers*, the Liquor that runs out of them is very *Yellow*; even more *Yellow* than that of a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' the Liquor of those Ulcers does not dry so *Yellow* on Linen, because it is much thinner, is more diffus'd in the Linen; and evaporates more with the thinner Liquor in drying. Yet, as we see the *Yellowness* has something in common with

with contagious Ulcers, and those that are not; we may conclude, that the *Yellowness* in both may proceed from the same Cause, the Bilous parts of the Blood. And what makes this Assertion more probable, and more easy to be believed is; that a *Running* or a *Gonorrhœa* is often cured, when the *Yellowness* has continued to the last drop; which could not be if the *Yellowness* were always a Part, or Mark of the Contagion. In fact, I have seen a Liquor voided from the *Scrotum*, affected with a *Psoriasis*, that could not be distinguished from that of a *Gonorrhœa*, either by its Colour or Consistence; the former whereof could not otherwise be produced than by the natural Liquors of the Body. Moreover, it is well worthy our observing, that the quantity discharged, when all the *Scrotum* is affected with a *Psoriasis*, is not the fortieth part of a moderate *Gonorrhœa*; a certain Argument that this is not the effect of an Inflammation or Ulcer of the *Urethra*, but is really the corrupted Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, as I have formerly proved; the surface of the *Urethra* not being the fortieth part of the *Scrotum*.

But as it happens more frequently, that a Pox enſues upon ſtopping this yellow Liquor, that is diſcharg'd in a *Gonorrhœa:* We may likewiſe be perſuaded, that the corroſive Cauſe may be of ſuch a Nature as to produce the *Yellowneſs.* As alſo, that this *corroſive, yellow* Subſtance is an *Acid:* Becauſe it becomes *Green* (the other Colour of the Running) by the Mixture of the Salt of the Urine, or the *Alkali*, and animal Particles of the *Lympha.*

Cor. 1. From hence it follows, that the ſooner a Clap appears, the greater the Acrimony, *cæteris paribus*, and the longer it is in appearing the Acrimony is leſs, except in the Caſe of an inward *Shanker.*

Cor. 2. The gradual increaſe of the Running, for the firſt four or five Days, is in proportion to the Degrees of Corroſion in that time.

Cor. 3. The Augmentation of the deepneſs of the Colour, in each of theſe Days, ariſes from the continual increaſe of the Quantity of the infecting Salts, whoſe proportion to the quantity of Fluids becomes every Day greater.

Cor. 4.

Cor. 4. A Pox cannot be produced, while the Running continues; the Contagion being then voided by the Genitals. But the *Diſcharge* that way being *ſtopt* and interrupted, it *flows* into the Blood, *corrupts* it, and is the Cauſe of the *Pox*.

Schol. And in Conſequence of all theſe Conſiderations, taken together, the *Matter* of the *Pox*, is a *Poyſon*, which has a Power to change ſome other Liquors into its own *corroſive Nature*; and is, on that account, ſeldom or never cured, but by the help of Medicines properly adminiſtred.

Before we put an end to the Subject of this Chapter, it may be proper to relate an Obſervation of Monſieur *De Blegny*; which indeed is very ſingular, and abſolutely deſtroys his own Aſſertions about the Nature and Seat of the Diſeaſe. *When*, * ſays he, *in a virulent* Gonorrhœa, *we obſerve a continual deſire to make Water, and the Flux of Matter which corrodes the Parts through which it paſſes, of a* greeniſh, yellow *Colour*;

* *Page* 67.

we may be aſſured that the Bladder, and adjacent Parts, are inflamed. Now, by what has been formerly ſaid, it is very manifeſt, how little the preſent Aſſertion agrees with the Bladder being concerned, as the Seat of the Diſeaſe. Let it likewiſe be obſerved; that he here ſuppoſes this *greeniſh, yellow* Liquor to be a certain Mark of the Bladder being inflamed. *What ſhall we then ſay of Women*; who likewiſe have this greeniſh, yellow Running, whoſe Bladder he does not allow to have any ſhare in this Diſeaſe?

Why this Efflux is without Pleaſure *or an* Erection.

But to paſs from any farther Obſervations on the inſufficiency of his *Hypotheſis*, it may be noted, that all Phyſicians relate, as ſomething very conſiderable, this *Efflux* of Matter in a *Gonorrhœa* to be without an *Erection* of the *Penis*, or any *Senſe* of Pleaſure in either Sex. Now as this always happens in the true, as well as in the virulent, *Gonorrhœa*; there is nothing peculiar to the laſt, why it ſhould be related as a Symptom. But the Reaſon for both, is, that the Runnings are the Effect either of a Relaxation of the *Valves* of the *Seed-Bladders*,

Bladders, or of a Liquor produced by ſtimulating the *Lacunæ*; which Efflux being, in neither Caſe, the Cauſe, or Effect of *Deſire*, is performed without any *Senſe* of Pleaſure. It might have been more properly obſerved, that this ſtimulating Acrimony produces ſo great a *Titillation* in the *Penis* at the *beginning* and *ending* of a *Gonorrhœa*, that very ſeldom it either begins or ends, without nocturnal Pollutions.

Having diſcovered by the moſt general and ſimple *Appearances* of a *Gonorrhœa*, its *Nature*, *Seat*, and the way it is produced; I proceed in the next place, to ſhew how the Symptoms we find attend this Diſtemper flow from its Nature thus found out; as alſo how theſe Symptoms give way, or are cured, by changing the diſtempered Condition of the natural Liquor, becauſe by this Account the Theory becomes perfect and complete.

Chap. VI.

Of the Sharpneſs and Pain in making Water.

THE Pain in making Water is ſo conſtant and eſſential a Symptom of this Diſeaſe, that it paſſes reciprocally for the *Gonorrhœa* it ſelf, eſpecially among *French* Authors. But as the Pain does not proceed, nor appear at firſt with the Running, but after the Liquors are fully corrupted, and always ceaſes as the Acrimony abates, and the natural Liquor is reſtored, it cannot be any thing more than a Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa*.

We ſhall eaſily conceive how the Water produces the Sharpneſs and Pain, if we conſider the *ſaltneſs* of Urine and the State of the *Urethra*; for as its Membranous Coat is fretted and corroded by the corrupted Liquor

of

of the *Lacunæ*, ſo the ſalt Water paſſing over thoſe hurt Parts affects them with Pain. This Explanation becomes very obvious, by conſidering how the Nervous Fibres of any other Part produce Pain, if they are diveſted of the Scarf-skin, and waſh'd with ſalt Water. Thus the Cauſe of the Smart in Urining becomes very manifeſt.

This Pain muſt be greater and more conſtant becauſe the Liquor, which is naturally deſigned to preſerve the *Urethra* from the *Sharpneſs* of the Urine and Seed, is corrupted and becomes the chief Cauſe of the Pain: So that the Liquor of the *Odoriferous Glands* is not only wanting in its natural Uſe, and by its want expoſes the *Urethra* to Pain; but is likewiſe become Sharp, and a greater Cauſe of Pain than the ſharp Urine and Seed can poſſibly be. And therefore it is again evident, how the ſore *Urethra* is affected with the Saltneſs of the Water.

But as the Urine flows hot from our Bodies, the *feeling* of its *Heat* being confounded with that of its *Smarting*, the *Heat* of the Urine has often been ſuppoſed the Cauſe of the *Smarting*.

Nay, Phyſicians obſerving how the *Heat*, and *Smarting* of Urine was encreaſed by drinking *hot* and *ſpirituous* Liquors, took this for a great Confirmation of their Opinion and for the *Propriety* of the *Expreſſion*, as well as the *Production* of the Symptom. This they thought ſtill more manifeſt, by the *Pain* and *Heat* abating, after drinking a quantity of ſmall Liquors.

Now the real Cauſe of the Smarting being formerly eſtabliſhed, it will not be difficult to account for theſe Experiences, from which ſo falſe Concluſions have been drawn. For if this Salt and *Briny* Liquor can affect a Part with ſmarting Pain, when it is diveſted of its defending Membrane, then the more Salt that Liquor is, the greater, or at leaſt the more certain, will the Smarting be: And, on the other Hand, the leſs Salt the Liquor is, the leſs apt it muſt be to excite Pain. Now, it is very certain that all *ſtrong* Liquors *leſſen* the quantity of *Serum* in the *Urine* (if they are not drank in an exceeding great quantity) as all watry Liquors *encreaſe* this quantity, and the more they are drank

in

in a great quantity. And therefore, the quantity of the *Serum* being leſſen'd by ſtrong Drinks, and encreas'd by ſmall and watry Liquors, the Salt Parts, in the compoſition of Urine, muſt abound more than naturally in a quantity made in the firſt Caſe, or the Urine is more Salt, and therefore excites more than ordinary Pain; but it is quite otherwiſe in the Caſe of a quantity of watry Liquors. So that this Pain in Urining, is excited by leſſening the quantity of *Serum* in the Urine, and taken off by augmenting its quantity, without any other regard had to the *Heat* or *Coldneſs* of the Liquors we drink.

This is ſtill more manifeſt, by producing the ſame Effect by ſolid Medicines. For let any Medicine be given, whoſe Powers are to *provoke* Urine, and another Medicine taken, whoſe Faculty is to *waſte* a quantity of *Serum* by other Secretions, the different Effects of *eaſing* the Smart by the firſt ſort, and *raiſing* it by the ſecond, are always conſtant. And therefore, on all theſe Conſiderations, it is ſtill more manifeſt that the *Pain* of Urining is from the *Saltneſs* of the Urine,

Urine, and that the Pain is taken off by diminishing the Saltness: So this *Ardor Urinæ*, and *Chaude-pisse*, are ill accounted for by *Latin* and *French* Authors. What *Heat* may do in dissolving Salt in the Urine, or impelling it into the naked Fibres, is a Consideration of another sort; but still aiding to this foregoing Explanation.

Why the first and last Drops make the greatest Pain.

As the Pain in Urining is always the greatest at the first and last Drops, this occasion'd that suspicion Physicians had of a Stone in the Bladder, which was then known to produce such like Pain, as they now found in the Case of a *Gonorrhœa*. But an Account of this Symptom will easily be given from what has already been explained: For as the *Pain* in Urining is excited by the *Salt* Urine passing over a *sore* Part of the *Urethra*, so this Pain will be the greatest when the Urine remains longest on that Part; even till the Salt of the Urine is dissolved and diluted in the discharging Liquor. Now the quantity of Matter at the Seat of the *Gonorrhœa*, causes a stop of the first Parts of the Water, and hinders the last to run off

the

the *Urethra*, so that the Salt Urine is more apply'd to the tender part at those times, and the Pain in Urining is the greatest, when they first begin to make Water, and when Men have done making of Water, as we find by Experience.

By the bye, we may observe, that as this *Smarting* and Pain in making of Water is where the *Cavernous Bodies* join the *Nut*, or *Glans*, so we may be persuaded, that the Seat of the Disease is there: A new and collateral Proof of this Seat, evincing the falseness of the Supposition that the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* flows from the *Prostatæ*, or other more remote Parts.

The *Reasoning* is the same concerning the Smart of Urine in Women as it was in the Men; but the *Pain* does not so certainly denote the *Seat* of the Disease, as it does in the Cases of Men, their Urine flowing over all their sore Part: Whereas it is reasonable to believe that all the *Vagina* in Women is affected; but the Smart can only be felt among the lower *Lacunæ*, which are under their *Urethra*, and

and therefore can only be washed with their Urine.

This Smart of Urine, tho' consider'd here only as a Symptom, is so regarded among *French* Authors, as to bear away the Name of the Disease, and is thought the chief thing we should endeavour to cure. * *De Blegny* makes some difference between a *Gonorrhœa* and a *Heat* of Urine, and is very perplext in shewing how possibly the one may be without the other; but he can, by no means, extricate himself from the Difficulty about which of them have the greatest share in a virulent *Gonorrhœa*; yet he is pleas'd afterwards to say, † *That he has made that Difference very manifest.*

This difference betweeen a *Gonorrhœa* and a *Chaud-pisse* is not the particular Opinion of Monsr. *Blegny*, but is a favourite Notion among all the *French*; and another celebrated Author of that Nation explains this matter more fully, and therefore more absurdly. * *There are*, says he, *two*

* *Page* 125, 126. † *Page* 127.
* Verduc Tome 2. Suite de la Pathologie, *Page* 10, 13.

sorts

ſorts of a Gonorrhœa, *one that is* VIRULENT, *and acquired by impure Embraces; the Matter flowing from the* Penis *in this Illneſs is Yellow, or Green, and Virulent. The other is a* Chaud-piſſe *or Heat of Urine, becauſe they find a throbbing Heat in making Water, which ſometimes proceeds from any Perſon's being heated in his Embraces, or by drinking too much Beer. In this the Running, which is improperly call'd* SEED, *is watry and pretty clear, almoſt like the white of an Egg, and is not attended with any tickling or pleaſure. When the Heat of Urine laſts any time, it commonly changes into a Virulent* Gonorrhœa, *which is follow'd with troubleſome Symptoms, ſuch as a great Extenſion of the* Penis *which is very painful, a burning Heat, Leanneſs and Faintneſs.*

The very writing theſe Deſcriptions ſhews more the Confuſion of this Author, and of them that follow him, than any difference we can poſſibly make of his two ſorts of a *Gonorrhœa*, the Symptoms in both being the ſame I firſt deſcribed, as far as they can any ways relate to a *Gonorrhœa*; nor was it

it ever found that a *Gonorrhœa* without Virulence (which among Phyſical Authors is called a ſimple *Gonorrhœa)* did at any time degenerate into the *Virulent*; ſo that this Difference is rather a confuſed Sketch from this Author's fancy, than any Copy from Nature. The Heat of Urine he mentions being ſufficiently explained as a Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa* forbids our diſcourſing farther upon it; and I'll be bold to ſay that, without Vanity, any other Symptom might offer a better handle for eſtabliſhing a greater variety in the ſorts of a *Gonorrhœa*. *Leanneſs* indeed and *Faintneſs* are likewiſe his own, and Symptoms never numbered among thoſe of a *Gonorrhœa* by any Phyſician.

The great Occaſion of this their Confuſion is, that they obſerve the *Gonorrhœa* is ſoon cured after the *Heat* of Urine is over; when that Diſeaſe luckily ends in a Cure. But as all Symptoms, in every Diſeaſe, are ſtrictly ſpeaking the Effects of the Original Diſtemper that produces them, ſo the Abatement of the Force of the Symptoms as much ſhews the abating of the Force of the Cauſe, as before they were

were signs of its Strength and Violence. Of this sort is the *Smart* of Urine, which depends altogether on the rawness of the stimulated Parts, or that they are deprived of their covering, whereby they are exposed to the common and natural Saltness of the Urine; on the other Hand, the abatement of the Pain, while the natural Salt state of the Blood remains, evidently shews the healing of the Part, and the abatement of the rawness, by the lessening of the stimulating force, which did occasion the *Gonorrhœa*. And therefore, the *Heat* of Urine must always first abate, how long soever the Efflux of Matter may hold afterwards for other Reasons.

When due Consideration is had to this, we must still acknowledge the *Running* of Matter to be the *Principal* and *Pathognomonical* Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa*; and the *Heat* of Urine, and *other* Symptoms, we are about to explain, to proceed from the *Virulence* of it.

CHAP.

Chap. VII.

Of the Binding Pain in Erection, the Inflammation of the Glans, *and* Frænum, *and the widening the Orifice of the* Urethra.

THE *Binding* Pain in time of Erection, is a Symptom of such Difficulty, that Physicians have never attempted to explain it, and most of them have thought it the same with an Inflammation of the *Frænum*; contrary to all Experience, and ancient Description. * *Jodocus Lommius* and some other good Authors speaking of an Ulcer in the *Urethra* says, *The Pain in Erection shews this Ulcer*

* Lib. 2. *fol.* 90. Antwerp 1560.

to be already form'd, which Pain affects the Penis *in such a manner, as it were hard bound with a Cord, (ut veluti fune substringi videatur.)* Now this Description agreeing perfectly well with *Chordè* in *French*; and *Corded* in *English*, it must be a great impropriety in either of these Languages to say that one has a *Cordee*. But the Injury done to Practice is far greater, by suppressing so sensible and obvious a Symptom, and translating it to another part; for hereby this proper Symptom is concealed, merely to avoid a Difficulty it were far better to confess, and Experience is forced to give way to *Speculation*, which ought not to be done upon any Account whatsoever.

Perhaps there is not a more surprizing *Phænomenon*, than that any part having a *Sore* or an *Ulcer* in its very Substance, should give such a Feeling and Sensation as if it were ty'd round with something, while its parts are drawn from one another as they are when its Bulk is encreased. In reason the contiguous parts receding from one another should rather affect us with a tearing pain, than with

that of being bound round with a Cord.

But, to encreaſe the Paradox, the ſore is really inward in the very *Urethra*, but the binding, the compreſſing Cauſe which hurts this ſore *Urethra*, is really without, and therefore the Myſtery is out. This Aſſertion is evident from what was formerly deſcribed, about the Courſe and Situation of the *Urethra*; for as it runs between the *Cavernous* ſubſtances of the *Penis*, and of its own outward Coat, it is always compreſt by them when they are inflated, more or leſs according to the degree of their Inflation. Wherefore, the ſore and hurt *Urethra* is every where compreſt on all ſides and cannot give any other Senſe of Pain, than that of being hard bound round with a Cord. This compreſſion of the *Urethra* has already been obſerved to be ſo great, that it is with ſome Difficulty the Seed, and Urine, are expreſſed in times of a rigid Erection.

Cor. 1. Hence we may know the Place of the hurt, and how far it reaches, by this Pain in Erection.

Cor. 2. We may likewise conclude, that if the Soreness was occasion'd by sharp Matter flowing from the Seed-Bladders, the Parts of the *Urethra* next to them should be equally disposed, and obnoxious, to be hurt; but as they are not, it is evident the Matter does not flow from thence. Indeed the present Symptom of the *Cording* Pain never admitted of an Explanation before, nor can it be accounted for at all upon any *Hypothesis*, but is now manifest by this *Theory*.

It might be very proper, on this Occasion, to consider the continual *Erection* or *Priapism* some People, labouring under a *Gonorrhœa*, are affected with. But as the perpetual irritation the *Penis* suffers by the Matter of the Disease is very obvious, and sufficiently accounts for this Appearance, I shall forbear any further explanation of it; and rather proceed, in the next Place, to follow this corrupted Liquor, as it flows from its poysoned Fountain, and farther propagates its corruption, by producing *Scabs*, *Ulcers* and *Rottenness* in the Places it flows over.

When we trace thus its Courſe out of the *Penis*, the Acrimony ſhews it ſelf in the *Inflammation of the Nut*, *the filthy gaping of the* Urethra, *in the* Shankers, Phimoſis *and* Periphimoſis formerly related in the beginning of this Diſcourſe.

The Inflammation of the Glans.

The *Inflammation* of the *Glans* is a genuine and obvious Effect of the *Acrimony* which ſtimulates the Nervous and fibrous Parts, the Inſtruments of Feeling, and occaſions their Contraction; and of all the Parts of a human Body, none is more capable of being affected with *Pleaſure* or *Pain* than the *Glans*, its Compoſition being of *Nerves* and *Fibres*, and they only covered with a very thin *Membrane*, that the Impreſſions of Senſe might be the leaſt interrupted, and be made with the greateſt Advantage on theſe Parts: Upon which Account, the *Glans* is moſt ſenſibly affected with an *Acrimonious* and *Corrupted* Liquor. But when theſe *Fibres* are contracted, they are drawn towards the *Penis*, the reſiſtance towards its other end being inconſiderable, and the *Glans*, by this Contraction, becomes thicker and ſhorter than ordinary;

nary; and by consequence the Blood Vessels, interwoven with these *Nerves* and *Fibres*, become streighten'd and bended. Now by the smallest Inflexion of these Vessels, the Motion of the Blood along them becomes less free, and a greater quantity of Blood than natural will be contained in them; which Blood distending the capillary Vessels, is the Cause of an Inflammation. So then the stimulating the *Glans* with this Acrimonious Liquor occasions its Inflammation, which Inflammation is the more apparent to the Sight, by reason the *Glans* it self is invested with a very fine and thin Skin.

Why the gaping of the Urethra.

Besides, as this *Inflammation* of the *Glans* is produced by the stimulating Force of the Acrimonious Liquor that acts on its *Nerves* and *Fibres*, so the Contraction of these Parts, occasion'd by the same, will always be towards the *Cavernous* Bodies of the *Penis* to which the *Glans* is joined; and the Contraction in each *Fibre* will be stronger, or weaker, in proportion to the Causes that raise it. And therefore, whatever the force be with which these *Fibres* are contracted, they will always draw from the Orifice of the

Urethra towards their fixt Insertion in the *Cavernous* Bodies; which drawing occasions the *Dilatation* at the *Orifice* of the *Urethra*, commonly observed. By the drawing or widening of the Orifice we may properly enough judge of the degrees of Malignity in the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, and likewise of the Progress that is made in changing, or curing the Malignity, and Acrimony of the Running; because the Matter of the greatest Acrimony will cause the greatest Inflammation, and the greatest opening of the *Urethra*, all other Circumstances of the *Glans* being in their natural State.

The Inflammation of the Frænum.

What is already said concerning the Inflammation of the *Glans*, by the Acrimony of the Running, makes the thickness and Inflammation of the *Frænum* become very obvious, and easy to be conceived. For as the *Frænum* is only a doubling of the outward Membrane of the *Glans*, it is equally liable to be inflam'd, and thickned by the mention'd Acrimony stimulating its *Fibres*. And therefore the *Frænum* being thicker becomes likewise shorter, and *draws along with it the top of the*

the Nut, to which it is faſtned; which *Appearance* is now commonly called the *Chordé*, contrary to the Current Senſe of all ancient Phyſicians, who thought that Word very fully expreſſed the binding Pain in Erection, as I have already explained it.

Chap. VIII.

Of Shankers *and* Cryſtallins.

Shankers are reputed among the firſt Symptoms which appear in the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, and an early * Author obſerves that the *Puſhes* on the *Prepuce*, *Glans*, or on both, are occaſioned from the ſharpneſs of Humours that are ſtirred in time of Coition, and the malignant quality of the Venereal Taint contained in the Neck of the Womb, or that flows

* Ant. Muſ. Braſav. *pag.* 585. Scriptorum, &c.

from the adverſe Party. This being premiſed, it is certain the *Shankers* on the *Frænum*, and *Prepuce*, differ very much from thoſe on the *Glans*, and *other* Parts. For theſe are a ſort of *Tumour* with *hard* edges, and the former riſe not above the Skin, but are likewiſe hard, and ſhed a watry Subſtance. They reſemble the Sores on the inſide of the Lips, we commonly call *Cankers*; and all theſe Names vary little from thoſe of the *Greek* and *Latin*, firſt given them. Now as both kinds of *Shankers* are *Hard*, their Liquors *Corroſive*, and agree in many other Qualities obſerved about *Cancers*, they are properly enough ſaid to καρκινῶδες. And the common uſe of *Cancers*, and *Carcinoma* among *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, ſufficiently warrants the analogical Name given to theſe new Sores.

The Cure of *Shankers*, eſpecially of thoſe on the *Frænum* and *Foreskin*, having greatly perplexed and puzzled Authors, they did not ſufficiently attend to their Nature or Symptoms; by which means the deſcription given of them, has been obſcure, and their Names ill aſcertained, as I

have

have obſerved. The Cure of *Shankers* is not our preſent Conſideration, but how the corrupted *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*, flowing out of the *Penis*, produces a *Shanker*; and if we reflect on their Hardneſs, and other Qualities, we muſt be perſuaded, that this Acrimonious Matter either *coagulates* the Liquors of the Part it is apply'd to, or *diſſipates* them; as we find Fire does, and renders the Parts harder; ſo that it bears ſome Analogy to Oil of *Vitriol*, Oil of *Origanum*, *Lapis Infernalis*, and other Cauſticks, or to *Fire* it ſelf.

This ſingle Coagulation, or even Diſſipation of the Humours ſufficiently explain the *Shankers* on the *Fræ-num*, or Foreskin, and other Membranous Parts: But the Coagulation of the Liquors in the *Glands* of the Nut, or their Obſtruction, contributes more eſpecially to produce the *Shankers* there, and to raiſe the *Tumours* that are obſerved in them, which are not to be ſeen in thoſe of the Foreskin.

From what has been ſaid of the comparative Degrees of *Corroſiveneſs* in the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, it is evident, that the *Hardneſs* of *Shankers*

is

is not so much acquired by Dissipating the Humours, as it is by their being Coagulated. This is manifest from the Use of a Medicine which has been invented some Years ago, but never before communicated to the Publick; for the Liquors may be resolved again by this Medicine, without any Pain, and the *Shanker* cured without any loss of Substance; whereas when *Escharotical* Medicines are apply'd, they destroy the Part with much Pain, and give occasion to Physicians to suspect that the productive Matter of *Shankers* had some resemblance to Fire in its Operation.

Now as *Shankers* are occasioned by the sharp Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, that sticks to the *Glans* or *Foreskin*, the softest *Nuts* take the Infection most easily, and the *Corrosion* will be the strongest when the quantity is the greatest. This is the common Case of Men, who have their *Glans* always covered with the *Foreskin*; for they have the softest *Glans*, and their *Foreskin* detains the Matter longest upon it; upon which Account both these Parts are most corroded with *Shankers*. By this Method of Reasoning we become

come easily apprized how *Shankers* are communicated between the Sexes, in time of Coition, and the way of their being formed is a little more obvious by what we often find when *Merc. dulcis* is improperly given, and when it is not duly cleared from its Corrosive Salts; for then such *Sores* as the *Shankers* on the *Foreskin*, are produced on the *Tongue* and *Cheeks*.

Cor. Hence it follows, that we may easily determine when *Shankers* are as much *Originals* as the *Gonorrhœa* it self; when they are Symptoms, and when they are *independent* of it, or are the Effects of the *Pox*; and all this by observing the *times* wherein the *Shankers* appear, and other *Circumstances* in respect of a *Gonorrhœa* and the times of Coition: A Difficulty so great at present, that it has eluded the Observation of the best Physicians, tho' they have been conversant in the Practice of every part of the Venereal Disease. Mr. *Blegny* acknowledges all these different kinds of *Shankers* I have mentioned, however surprizing they will appear to some; and tho' he is not able to give us any Method whereby we may know them from

from one another, yet it is very proper to recite his Words. * *We know by Experience*, ſays he, *that ſome are affected with* PAINS, TETTERS, WARTS, ULCERS, *and* SHANKERS, *and yet after all are far from being Pox'd.* He ſpeaks, indeed, of finding ſomething peculiar in them, whereby the one ſort may be known from the other, but he has not hitherto made that uſeful diſcovery; tho' this difference is become very plain from the foregoing Account.

The Cryſtallins.

Let us next conſider the *Cryſtallins*, which are always in the Number of the worſt Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, they being little *Puſhes* filled with Water, or *Phlyctænæ*, are *Tranſparent*, reſemble Cryſtal, and on that Account are called *Cryſtallins*. But as theſe *Bladders* are not always full of Water, they are flat when they are preſſed with the Finger, and are always without Pain. The *Cryſtallins* are only on the Foreskin, the Parts whereof, on which theſe Bladders do not appear, being very *Red*, and of a *Blackiſh* Colour, as all

* Page 57. l. ult.

Parts

Parts are which have been *bruiſed*. This blackiſh Redneſs is very different from the Inflammations of the *Glans* and Foreskin, already mentioned; and therefore does not ſeem to be the *Off-ſpring* of the *Virulent* Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*; and far leſs can we imagine that the Bladders and *Cryſtallins* are produced by the ſharpneſs of the Corruption.

On the other Hand; by conſidering the *dark* Redneſs, ſo very common in all *Contuſions*, we may naturally conclude that this Symptom is of the ſame ſort. On this Suppoſition of a *Bruiſe*, the *Bladders* will eaſily become manifeſt, eſpecially if we conſider how plentifully *Lymphatick* Veſſels appear to be beſtowed on that Part. Now a *Contuſion* of ſuch Veſſels would certainly hinder the *Lympha* to flow along them, and the *Lympha*, thus interrupted, will diſtend its Veſſels in their natural Form; which is the very Figure of the *Cryſtallins*; for the *Lymphaticks* are not equal in their Surface, nor Conical nor Cylindrical like the reſt of the Veſſels; and tho' they be really Cylinders they are *unequal and knotty*, becauſe of the frequent Interruption

ruption their Liquor finds from the great number of their Valves; which occaſion them to ſwell thus unequally, when the *Lympha* proceeds more ſlowly in its Courſe, or endeavours any return or reflux, and is the true Cauſe of the Cryſtal Knots, the figure of the *Cryſtallins*. So the *Cryſtallins* may be the effect of Coition, but are never the Product of Infection received at that time; but are more properly the *Effect* of the *Unfitneſs* of the Parts of Generation, and that that part of a Woman is *ſtrait* Naturally or by Art, as common Women frequently practiſe.

The way too how *Cryſtallins* are cured confirms very much the foregoing Opinion; for as they are often got without an enſuing *Gonorrhœa*, ſo they are always cured, without having any regard to it; which never could be done if they were any Symptom of that Diſeaſe. All this will appear more fully, when the *Cure* of *Cryſtallins* is particularly conſidered.

Chap. IX.

Of the Phimosis *and* Periphimosis.

THE Nature of *Shankers* and *Crystallins* being explained, we may soon be convinced that a *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* are more the immediate *Effect* of *Shankers* and *Crystallins* on the *Foreskin*, than of the *Sharpness* and *Acrimony* of the Running which produced the *Shankers*, tho' some degree of those Symptoms is really produced by the sharpness. For as the *Phimus* or *Phimosis* is that Affection of the Foreskin, whereby it is so pursed on the *Glans*, that it cannot be drawn back to uncover it; so when the *Foreskin* choaks on the *Neck* of the *Penis*, and cannot return to cover the *Glans*, is is called a *Periphimosis* by * *Paulus Æginet a.*

* *Lib. 6. cap. 55.*

The

The Reason of these different Affections will become perspicuous, if we consider what promotes and facilitates the Foreskin when it is to cover and uncover the *Glans*, and what the present impediment may be.

The *Glands* of the *Nut* were, formerly, found to separate a *Mucilaginous Substance* that keeps it slippery, and conduces to the Foreskin passing backward and forward more easily over it. Now when the Liquors of these *Glands* are coagulated in any measure, and not discharged on the Nut, it becomes difficult for the Foreskin to run over it; which difficulty encreases by the *Tumours* or *Shankers*, that grow there; so that on their Account the Foreskin is not easily brought over the Nut, but choaks, and occasions a *Phimosis*, or *Periphimosis*.

It is plain how the *Shankers* on the *Glans* hinder the Foreskin from slipping over it, and the *Shankers* on the Foreskin, as also the *Crystallins*, thicken the Foreskin and render it unfit to pass over the *Glans*; and therefore the Foreskin stopping before, or on the Neck of the *Glans*, will be the Cause of a *Phimosis* or *Periphimosis*. Besides,

sides, the Foreskin not being a single but a double Membrane, the inward doubling, which touches the *Penis*, may be thickned, when the external remains unaffected; only it will lie in Pleates and Wrinkles upon the *Glans* while the inward choaks it. Thus its thickness encreases by a new Afflux of Humours, which comes by its choaking on the Part, and conduces to produce a *Phimosis* or *Periphimosis* more powerfully.

It will equally contribute to give us a lively Notion of a *Phimosis* being occasioned by the *Dryness* or *Tumours* of the *Glans*, and to reconcile us to the Digression, that informs us of a *Phimosis*, where there cannot be the least suspicion of the *Pox*, or any degree of Venereal Sharpness. This *Phimosis* was in a Case of the Small-Pox, and it was so great as to hinder the Child from making Water for two Days. This *Phimosis* happened in the time of the drying of the Small-Pox, and continued till the Scabs began to fall off.

A Phimosis *by the* Small-Pox.

Women have a *Phimosis* in a *Gonorrhœa*, and on sundry other Occasions. It was in these last Cases of Wo-

men that we find it first mentioned; for their *Phimosis* is, on any account, when the entry into the *Vagina* is shut up, so that it does not suffer any thing to pass into it. Afterwards, by Analogy, all Parts that are to open and to shut, being under a difficulty of opening by a swelling of the Parts, take that Name. Hence it is that we hear of a *Phimosis* of the *Lips*, *Eyelids*, *Anus*, and *Foreskin*, as well as one of the *Vagina*.



The

The CONCLUSION.

Why Men catch a Gonorrhœa *more eaſily than Women. The difference between a* Fluor Albus *and a* Gonorrhœa.

THE Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* being explain'd, and its Nature diſcovered in this Method of Reaſoning, we have found the *Cauſe* of the *Diſeaſe*, and of its *Symptoms*, to be the ſame in *Men* and *Women*, as far as their Parts of Generation can admit; which account differs very widely from all others, where there are different *Hypotheſes*, for explaining it in each of the Sexes, and which do not perfectly well agree among themſelves.

Tho' the principal regard has been had to Men in this Explanation, yet the peculiarities, in which they differ from Women, have been fully considered; so that the *Gonorrhœa* in both Sexes has been carefully examined, and inquired into. Now, before the next Step is made towards the *Cure* of a *Gonorrhœa*, two Cases are to be considered, which did not easily come in our way before. One is, *The notable difference we find there is of Men being more readily infected than Women, with the Matter of a* Gonorrhœa. The other, *Why it is so difficult to determine, whether Women have the* Whites *or a* Gonorrhœa.

As to the first; we find by Experience, that few Men escape the Contagion that have any Commerce with an Infected Woman; notwithstanding of the very inconsiderable quantity they can receive of the Infection. On the other Hand, Women receive vastly more Contagion, yet escape clear from being infected with a *Gonorrhœa.*

This Paradox will soon vanish, if we consider that the Contagious Liquor is conveyed from a Man, blended

ded with another Liquor in a quantity far exceeding the Poysonous Liquid: As also, that the Liquor, with which the Contagion is mixed, is very *soft* and *viscid*, fit to sheath and entangle the sharp Parts of the Running. And therefore the sharp contagious Parts may be so blunted in the other Liquor, as altogether to defeat its ordinary Effects; especially in the time they both remain in the *Vagina:* So that the sharp Liquor cannot stimulate the *Lacunæ*, or infect the Liquor which naturally flows out of them, both because its quality is changed, and its stay is very short in the *Vagina.* It is then very manifest, how an Infected Man may have Commerce with a sound Woman, without her ever sharing in his Infection, whereas a Man, receiving the smallest quantity of this acrimonious Stuff, is easily Infected; it being communicated in all its force, without any mixture, and meets with so much Moisture only, in his *Lacunæ*, as is more fit to dissolve and propagate the contagious Salts than to prevent their Infecting.

The Reaſon is perfectly the ſame that Women do not entertain the Infection, if they receive it when they have their *Menſtrua*; for the Blood flowing from about the Neck of the Womb, not only ſheaths but waſhes and diſſolves this acrimonious Infection, and carries it along with it ſelf, as it flows out of the Body. This prevention is ſtill more powerful, that the ſupply of Blood is always renewed in the *Vagina*, and is conſtantly flowing out of it for *four*, *five*, or *more Days*, and is on that account a very proper means to hinder the *Contagion* of a *Gonorrhœa* from taking Place.

The Operation of ſuch ſoft and entangling Liquors cannot beget in us any difficulty in apprehending their Effect, for preventing the ſharp Parts of a Running, from infecting the Liquor of any Part, or from ſtimulating the Part it ſelf, when we reflect, that ſuch Effects are not uncommon in our daily Experience, and that unſafe quantities of *Corroſive* Spirits, or Oils, are made not only ſafe but uſeful, by blending them with *mucilages*, *ſoft* Oils, or the like *entangling*

tangling Subſtances. And therefore how the Effect of an acrimonious Liquor of the *Gonorrhœa* is defeated by Seed, or menſtrual Blood, becomes eaſy to be underſtood.

The next Difficulty that remains to be explained, is to find out the difference between the *Fluor Albus* in Women, and their *Gonorrhœa:* As alſo, by what Marks they may be known, ſince hitherto ſuch Signs, as can ſhew this difference, are ſtill wanting. For the Humour that flows in the *Whites* is *thick*, *white*, *yellow*, and ſometimes *green*, often exciting a *heat* of Urine: All which being Marks of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, make the Characteriſtick of the *Whites* more hardly to be found. *The difference between the* Fluor Albus *and a* Gonorrhœa.

Baglivi * pretends that the *Fluor Albus* is eaſy to be known in time of Menſtruating, becauſe it diſappears, and is intimately mixed with the Blood; which he ſays is otherwiſe when Women have a *Gonorrhœa*, the Running then appearing ſeparately in the time of their Courſes. But as this Obſer-

* *Lib.* 2. *Chap.* viii. §. iii.

vation is really feigned, and altogether inconsistent with daily Experience, and the Nature of the thing, it does not require our farther Consideration; for how should two Liquors, that easily mix, pass slowly in the same compress Canal, and yet keep asunder and flow separately; from whence the groundlessness of this Supposition is very evident.

After all, upon due Consideration, it will be found, that there are not any Marks in the flowing Liquors or any that can be drawn from the *Seat* and *Source* of the *Efflux*, to be discovered, which can point out the difference in these two Diseases. As to the *Matter* it is the same, the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* discharged in a greater abundance. The *Colours* of this Matter were already observed to be the same; so neither the *Place* from whence it flows, nor its *Colour* afford the distinction which has been so long, *vainly*, expected from them. Yet as the *Fluor Albus*, and all its Symptoms, are the Effects of Causes that are within a Woman her self, and the *Gonorrhœa* is produced by Causes extrinsecal to her, and that stimulate the *Lacunæ*, and

and poyſon their Streams, theſe diſtinguiſhing Marks are only to be collected from the manner of their being produced.

This account agrees perfectly well with our conſtant Experience. For after the *Colour* and *Acrimony* of a *Gonorrhœa* are cured in Women, there remains very commonly an *Efflux* of a *white, thick* Liquor, not to be diſtinguiſhed from the *Whites* when they are an eſſential Diſeaſe, and upon this appearance mercenary *Clap-curers* leave Women to be helpt by the proper Methods of that Diſeaſe, exacting their reward of having cured their *Gonorrhœa*; tho' this Efflux is as much a part of the Diſeaſe as any other we can aſſign.

Both theſe Obſervations are ſtill more obvious, from what we formerly mentioned in treating of the *Gonorrhœa* in Men; for in their Caſe the Colours of the Running, and heat of Urine being abated, the white Running, or a Running without Virulence (as we always term it) conſtantly appears; yet theſe Authors never attribute the *Whites* to Men, which they might as juſtly do, as to Women,

on

on this occaſion. And therefore as all the *Symptoms* in a *Gonorrhœa* and *Fluor Albus* of Women are ſo much alike, (whatever their Effects may be when improperly cured) they do not afford any *Pathognomonical* Sign, which can be taken from the *Place* of the Running, or any *difference* of its Colour; but all its Signs are prudential Collections only, unleſs the *Running* be attended with *Shankers*, or other *Symptoms* peculiar to a *Gonorrhœa*.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

The general Design in Curing a Gonorrhœa, *with a particular Account of the direct Method.*

AS we have endeavoured, in the former part of this Discourse, to deduce the *Seat* and *Nature* of a *Gonorrhœa* from its Symptoms, without engaging in any of the *Theories* or *Hypotheses* received at this

this time, ſo my preſent Endeavour ſhall be to draw the Method of *Cure* from the Nature of the Diſeaſe thus diſcovered, and the ways we found it may go off without the help of Medicines; which will prove the plaineſt and moſt ſatisfactory Courſe we can take to diſcover the moſt exact ways of Curing, eſpecially that the preſent Adminiſtrations are not ſufficiently grounded on Reaſon or Experience.

How a Gonorrhœa *is to be cured.*

The foregoing Inquiry has informed us, *That the real and true Cauſe of a* Gonorrhœa *is the Corruption of the natural Liquor ſeparated at the Odoriferous* Glands, *the ſharpneſs of which Corruption ſtimulates theſe* Glands *and their excretory Ducts, and excites the Running:* As alſo, *that a* Gonorrhœa *will run off in time, or may cure of it ſelf, if the quantity of the Efflux is greater than the power of Corrupting:* Moreover, as the ſtimulating power occaſions the diſcharge into the *Urethra, the Pox cannot enſue in time of a Running, and not till it is check'd by improper Medicines.* And therefore the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* muſt be obtain'd by *deſtroying*

deſtroying the Corruption in this natural Liquor, or by helping it to run off in the way it ſometimes does when the Diſeaſe cures of it ſelf. The firſt of theſe cannot be done by any known Method, and the Medicines in preſent uſe can only anſwer the ſecond purpoſe of running off the ſtock of Corruption; tho' they are attended with great uncertainty and danger, becauſe Phyſicians have not been ſufficiently apprized of the propereſt ways of uſing them. It is to this unskilfulneſs all our diſappointments in curing are owing, and often that the Symptoms are improved, and a *Gonorrhœa* is follow'd with far worſe Accidents and Misfortunes than it ſelf is. And therefore I will purſue theſe reaſonable Indications, and diſcover the moſt direct and moſt proper Methods of curing, in ſtating the Conditions and Circumſtances when every kind of Medicine becomes moſt proper, and may be given to the greateſt Advantage.

Medicines to deſtroy the ſharpneſs of the Corruption, or the Methods of curing on the firſt Indication, are altogether new, nor could it otherwiſe be when Phyſicians were ſtrangers to

The Method *by deſtroying the ſharpneſs* poſſible.

the

the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, and ſtill more to the place it came from; their *Hypotheſes* were but a gueſs, and led them into a Belief of the impoſſibility of ſuch a Method, if they had been true. But ſince we find that the running Liquor comes from the Odoriferous *Glands*, and that their excretory Ducts are at hand, who can deny that a Liquor injected into the *Urethra*, may affect the flowing Matter up to the *Glands* themſelves, thus deſtroying the Corruption and the Running with it.

Confirmed by the Miſchief done with improper Injections.

The Miſchief done by the moſt improper Injections is even a convincing Proof that the Place of the Running may be affected by Injections; and therefore when cunning Practitioners reaſon againſt uſing Injections they ſeem more inclined to frighten their Patients than to conſult their Health, their own Experience demonſtrating the Power of Injections; ſo that the great Caution ſhould be againſt thoſe attended with the common Miſchiefs, and not to perſuade them that there cannot be a proper Injection deviſed. Now Reaſon and Experience aſſuring us that a *Gonorrhœa* may be well cu-

red

red by Injections, Physicians will be careful how they expose their Veracity and Honour by denying what is thus reasonable and possible, but especially when either the Materials of an Injection are proposed to our Reason, or the Success has shewn the Truth of a safe and proper Injection. And therefore, as I have given a hundred times more Proof than is necessary to establish the fact and certainty of an Injection that will cure a *Gonorrhœa*, I proceed to relate a few such Experiences had on both Sexes, which Account will be acceptable to Curious and Ingenious People, the Effects of this Method differing very much from those of any other.

The chief Consideration we have of the goodness of any Medicine is its *Efficacy*, *Safety*, and the Time wherein we are cured, which is better answered in this Method than any other; for a *Gonorrhœa* terminates much the soonest this way, and Women are as soon cured as Men, which cannot be in the other ways of curing; though very seldom they are compleatly cured in any other Method, as the lasting Running without Virulence sufficiently

ly

ly proves, which will not yield to the common Methods of a *Gonorrhœa.*

This Injection is useful in all times of a *Gonorrhœa,* and the quantity of Running never increases after the first using it, so much is the sharpness blunted in a little time; and therefore the practice of the Injection being in the Days of the encrease, or in the beginning, the Cure will be the quicker, if the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is not thicker than natural; there being commonly a smaller quantity of Corruption to be subdued than after the quantity is greater; whereas the quantity of Running must always encrease by the Practice of *Diuretical* or *Purging* Medicines in order to the Cure: For *Diureticks* do not act by correcting the Corruption, nor excite the Running, and the *Gonorrhœa* only encreases by the sharpness of its Matter, as we may be now convinced; and the last, or purging Medicines, add their *Stimulus* to that of the Running, whereby the quantity of the Running is vastly encreased. This differing Operation by the Medicines of both Methods are very considerable; the one correcting and subduing the Corruption,

Corruption, the other either ſuffering the Corruption to run off, or aſſiſting it in Running off a little faſter, both which make Reſtringing Medicines neceſſary, and which otherwiſe never ſhould be demanded in a right Method.

But the Method by Injections is not only the moſt ſpeedy and effectual, but is likewiſe the moſt *ſafe*, as is evident by moderating the Symptoms in time of the Cure, and the Conſequences after a *Gonorrhœa* is cured; for in this *direct* Method by Injections the ſharpneſs is deſtroyed, and conſequently all the Symptoms which flow from the Sharpneſs; but in the *indirect* Methods the Sharpneſs is augmented, and the Symptoms with it; purging Medicines adding to the Sharpneſs, and *Diuretical* Medicines taking off the defence againſt the Sharpneſs; in both which Caſes the *Cording Pain*, *Heat* of Urine, and other mentioned Symptoms are unavoidable, but are never ſeen in the direct Method; and the greateſt heat of Urine is taken off in twelve or twenty four Hours, which often reſiſt the beſt Medicines that can

allay these Symptoms, which are very common in all other Methods.

Then if we consider the safety of any Person cured of a *Gonorrhœa*, that is far greater in this than can be pretended to be in other Methods; the Design of this being to destroy the Sharpness, and never to endeavour a stoppage any way otherwise than by subduing the Cause; so that irregularity in Life, and the greatness of Corruption might possibly make a longer Cure, but never an unsafe one. On the other hand, Errors in living, an untimely assistance from astringing and balsamical Medicines, are too commonly the Causes of the ill Success we find attends the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*. And therefore as there is no competition lies between the directness and success of both Methods, our endeavours ought all to be employed about the most effectual Injection, grounded on the Principles of the foregoing account of a *Gonorrhœa*.

Great care too must be taken that we judge fairly between both Pretences; one cured by an Injection is not to be frighten'd for Life, and another assured

assured of his safety after a Month being cured in the other Methods. Let the times be the same, and because modern Authors mentioned no time wherein we may reckon securely of our Cure, we may imagine that the Blood is corrupted by an unsuccessful Practice in the like time it was corrupted in the course of the Disease, without having taken Medicines for a Cure. In that Case let us take the Rule of the learned *Fracastorius*, which well agrees with Experience.

In primis mirum illud erat: quod labe receptâ,
Sæpe tamen quater ipsa suum compleverat orbem
Luna prius quam signa satis manifesta darentur.

So we may safely conclude, as far as Experience can support us, that a *Gonorrhœa* will never be attended with ill Consequences after it has disappeared four Months, and no sign of the Pox has appeared in that time.

The *direct* way of curing a *Gonorrhœa*, by destroying its Acrimony, being considered, we are led a step farther; for it is very reasonable to believe, that a Medicine which destroys the greatest quantity of Corruption,

will more easily destroy the least; or that this Injection is able to destroy the Cause of a *Gonorrhœa* when it is first communicated, and does really cure it before its appearance, and is in a proper Sense a preventing Medicine.

This Effect, or the curing of a *Gonorrhœa* when it first appears without encreasing its quantity, cannot be expected from any other Methods; they always encreasing the quantity as was formerly shewn, and an early stoppage by them is an unavoidable Cause of the Pox. But to make sure of the Fact, and to put our Reasoning beyond a Suspicion or Guess, I have so far given way to my Curiosity, and have try'd this preventing Injection on some Libertines of both Sexes, which has secured the safety of their Persons amidst unbounded Liberties. Indeed I think the Efficacy of this Injection too great to be disposed of among this unruly Set of Men, and as I should become a Party in their Crime by supporting their Vices, my design is to suppress it for ever.

It is well worth our obſerving, that as the *Whites* and *Gonorrhœa* were found to be much alike in the foregoing Theory, ſo they are to be cured with the ſame Injection; which obſervation renders the Theory perfect, and ſhews the genuineſs of the Method of curing a *Gonorrhœa* at the ſame time; and if we conſider the manner how both are produced, it muſt be very manifeſt that a few proper Medicines inwardly taken will make an abſolute Method for curing the *Whites* in the worſt Caſes.

Chap. II.

The indirect Method by increasing the Running.

THE second Indication of curing, arising from the foregoing Theory of a *Gonorrhœa*, is to excite the Running; which being greater than the Corrupting Power, the Liquor of the Odoriferous *Glands* is left clear in length of time, and stops as far as the continued Efflux has not enlarged the short excretory Ducts. And therefore, *the destroying the Corruption, or the running off the corrupted Matter*, or *both these together*, being the only possible ways whereby we can cure a *Gonorrhœa*; we must next endeavour to discover how far the Medicines, recommended to us from Experience, can answer these purposes; because the Medicines are

are the best and most excellent that bring them about with the fewest ill accidents in their Operation. By this method of Inquiry the propriety of every Medicine will be found, and we become apprised of the best Medicines with the best way of using them.

But before we proceed it will be very agreeable to shew the Reasons that first induced Physicians to use the Medicines we find among Authors, especially that we commonly believe them to be the Invention of this or the former Age, and that they were unknown in more early times; and therefore I will first relate the grounds on which ancient Physicians founded their Practice of *Purging*, *Diuretick*, *Astringent*, and *Balsamick Medicines*; and next the Pretences of later Physicians for the Practice of the same Medicines; all which shall be followed with an account of their real and proper Service, in a more particular inquiry into each of them.

The Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* is a little obscurely mentioned by *Bernardnus Tomitanus*, more clearly by * *Pro-*

* Cap. ix. *pag.* 163, 164. Scriptorum, &c

ſper Borgarutius, who ſhews us the misfortunes of *drying* and *ſtyptical* Medicines. He had the *Corruption* of *Seed* in view, the ſuppoſed Cauſe of a *Gonorrhœa* down from *Antonius Muſa*, as I formerly obſerved, and therefore recommended *cooling* the *Seed* and *Seminal* Veſſels, warning us againſt *Aſtringent* Medicines in the beginning eſpecially. He thinks the beſt way of preparing theſe cooling Medicines is with *Guaiacum* and *Sarſaparilla*, both which Medicines he uſes on account of the *Gonorrhœa* being a Symptom of the Pox.

He thinks the Medicines recommended by *Galen*, *Aetius*, and other ancient Phyſicians, for the Cure of a ſimple *Gonorrhœa*, are of great uſe in the Cure of this Virulent *Gonorrhœa*; which are indeed more properly indicated from the Notion he had of the Diſeaſe, and are continued to this Day, though we entertain no ſuch Opinion, as we ſhall farther obſerve hereafter.

He recommends *Purging* Medicines likewiſe in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, more eſpecially *Caſſia*, it being eſteemed a great Specifick for all Diſeaſes of the

the *Kidneys* and *Seminal Veſſels* among which he reckons a *Gonorrhœa*; and indeed he ſo much recommends this its Specifical quality, that it is the great Purge he chuſes to uſe, and is ſo ſacredly ſtuck to by our modern Inventors; tho' he gives it in a ſmaller quantity upon ſome occaſions, that it may not work off but exerciſe this its ſpecifical Faculty with more leiſure; and many remains of this his Opinion are to be found among the Phyſicians of our Age. After theſe Medicines have been uſed, he thinks *Aſtringent* Medicines become proper, and ſome of his Preſcriptions ſhall be recited in due time.

* *Alexander Trajanus Petronius* as expreſſly relates his Method as any Phyſician after him. *We ought to uſe*, ſays he, *cleanſing* and *Laxative* Medicines, and ſuch as are moderately *Cooling*; but eſpecially *Caſſia*, which cleanſes the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*, and is likewiſe Purgative. Yet diſcourſing afterwards † of the Cure of an obſtinate *Gonorrhœa* he founds his Practice on this his Opinion, *Aut enim*, ſays

* *Chap.* iv. *Lib.* 7. † *Chap.* vii. 12.

he,

he, *semine vitiato, & partibus calidâ intemperie male affectis gignitur, aut omni vitio seminis amoto, & partibus omnibus præter glandulas, quæ παραστάται dicuntur ad integritatem reductis nihilominus perseverat, tanquam semen per ulcera quæ in his glandulis adhuc aperta manent non exire non possit*, and having given the Signs common to both Cases, which are truly the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, adds that the chief Indication is to be taken from the Ulcers of the *Prostatæ*; but lest any Confusion should arise in pursuing the Practice with regard to these Symptoms, he first endeavours to give the common Indications, and next those that are more particular. In consequence of these Indications, he says we are first to *abate* the Inflammation, then to assuage the Pain, make the *heat* of *Urine* more easy, we are often to give a *Purge*, or *provoke Urine*, that all the Corruption may be carry'd off by them.

These being the Designs of ancient Physicians, and the Foundation they raised them upon; as also the Medicines of modern Physicians and the Grounds of their Method, they being

gene-

generally supposed the Inventors of the Medicines they practise, which too are believed to be altogether different from those of more ancient Physicians.

‡ Monsr. *de Blegny*, considering a *Gonorrhœa* may be followed by the Pox, thinks the only *Indication* is, *to take away the Cause by throwing out the Venereal Impurity, and to put a stop to its penetrating farther*; and because the dangerous Corruption could not arrive to so great a degree but by an *unusual Fermentation, Fervency, and Inflammation in the Spermatick Vessels*, as he speaks, he therefore thinks *it no less necessary to endeavour to remove this Symptom than to remove the Cause.* These Indications are again repeated and more expresly, when he says * *it is therefore necessary to promote the Effect of Diuretick, by purging Medicines.* But when we judge the Impurity may be sufficiently thrown off, then I suppose it is time † *to put a stop to the Flux by* ASTRINGENTS *and* DESICCATIVES, *that the relaxed Parts may be contracted, and the Relicks*

‡ *Chap.* vii. *part.* 2. *pag.* 173, 138. * *Page* 141.
† *Page* 142.

of

of the Venereal Matter absorbed, and that no time may be given to the Venereal Acids to cut and gnaw them. I am not at present bound to examine Monſ. *de Blegny*'s Phyloſophy, nor ſhall I long inſiſt upon a needleſs compariſon between the *Indications* and *Methods* of *Cure* laid down by him, and ancient Phyſicians, they being manifeſtly the ſame; for where is there any difference between throwing off the Corruption by Purging Medicines, ſo much recommended by both ancient and modern Phyſicians, the Carrying it off by *Urine* by the help of *Diuretical* Medicines approved by both? Does *Caſſia* differ from it ſelf by being chiefly depended on by *Trajanus* and the Moderns? Or do *cooling*, *aſtringent*, and *balſamical* Medicines differ by being preſcribed by ancient and modern Phyſicians? If they do not, and were given on the ſame account by both Phyſicians, then the Deſigns of curing and the Medicines are the ſame in both ages of Phyſick. We muſt acknowledge, there is more of Deſign, and Reaſon appears in the Practice of the Ancients, than in that of the Moderns, it being more conformable

formable to the Notions and Opinions they had formed of a *Gonorrhœa*; whereas modern Phyſicians purſue the ſame Practice with theſe other, without any juſt Foundation; great Evidence of their following this Traditional Method, and in length of time forgetting the Deſigns it firſt began upon.

Indeed if we throw off thoſe falſe Principles whereon the preſent Practice is founded, then the Medicines recommended have a plauſible and fair appearance of Truth; nor is there any better Pretence than that of throwing off a malignant Humour by purging or diuretical Medicines; and if their Effects had made good our Expectations from them, Men might have reſted gratefully under the Performances of ancient Phyſicians, and the due value of the Modern ſhould have been their judicious adminiſtring them, without robbing the dead of their Inventions. But as Phyſicians have ſucceeded, failed, and done hurt by thoſe Medicines; our next endeavour is to find how and on what account they are proper in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, and then we ſhall know how they come to be defective and hurtful.

CHAP.

Chap. III.

Sect. I.

Of Purging Medicines for Curing a Gonorrhœa, *and ſome of the beſt approved Forms.*

IT is not ſo much as pretended, that *Purging Medicines* can be any way uſeful in deſtroying the ſharp Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, and all of them, more or leſs, encreaſe ſharpneſs; ſo that their only uſe is to run off the poyſoned Liquor, which is the common Courſe of a natural Cure. In order then to enquire into the Operation of *Purging Medicines* for curing a *Gonorrhœa*, we muſt endeavour to find the Propriety of theſe Medicines, whereby this Succeſs is attained; as alſo

alſo the Effects they have, when they rather *hinder* than *promote* the Cure. All which will become manifeſt by conſidering the moſt obvious Effects of Purging Medicines.

Purging Medicines encreaſe commonly Secretions at the *Glands* of the Guts, and often ſtimulate their Fibres, and every Purging Medicine has more or leſs of a ſtimulating Power. It is by ſome one or both of theſe they produce Evacuations, and therefore it is manifeſt, that all Changes made on the *ſolid* and *liquid* Parts of the Body by purging Medicines, are either on account of the Secretion, or they are the conſequences of a leſs or greater Evacuation, or the Effects of ſtimulating. From theſe three Conſiderations we may determine all the poſſible Effects of a purging Medicine, though at preſent I will confine my ſelf to ſuch as beſt ſerve our inquiry. By the bye we have a plain account, why ſome purging Medicines occaſion a bleeding when inwardly taken, and ſtop bleeding if apply'd outwardly: For a great degree of their ſtimulating power renders them Cauſtical, which

quality

quality in a Medicine makes it proper to be apply'd for that purpoſe; whereas a ſmaller degree of it only ſtimulates. But to proceed, it is on the two former accounts that the Fibrous Parts of the Body loſe or gain in their Elaſticity; or in the common way of ſpeaking are more *bent* and more *flaccid*. So that by applying theſe ordinary Effects of purging Medicines to our preſent Caſe, we are eaſily appriſed of their uſefulneſs in curing a *Gonorrhœa*; which is not by deſtroying its Poyſon any otherwiſe than the ſmall Aſſiſtance they give to Nature, when they run off the Matter in ſome very healthy Conſtitutions by their ſtimulating power.

The foregoing Aſſiſtance, and Impediment given to Nature by the different uſe of purging Medicines are eaſily conceived. For when they make the Blood more fluid, or the Fibres more tended, the Effect of the former; in that Caſe the Excretory Ducts are not extremely dilated, the quantity of Liquid flowing out of them being moderate, and the Running is kindly waſted; nor does the quantity of

of it continue to be considerable, after the Malignity is changed, or destroyed. On the other hand, when the Blood is weakned by purging Medicines, the tenseness of Fibres is likewise weakned, and the Running is in a greater quantity; and thereby the Excretory Ducts being relaxed, the quantity of Running is not only greater, but continues for a long time after the Malignity has been subdued. Both which Cases are commonly seen, in curing Men and Women of a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' this Error is most easily committed in the Cases of Women.

But a greater Efflux of Matter in a *Gonorrhœa* is more especially owing to the stimulating power of purging Medicines, a small degree whereof being superadded to the *Stimulus* of the Corruption must needs encrease the Running; but as this encrease is produced by a Cause that cannot corrupt the Liquor at the same time, the Running off will be in a greater proportion than the Corruption, and the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* be made with purging Medicines. For if the degree of stimulating even of purging Medi-

cines is greater, the Corruption will ſooner run off, tho' the Efflux continues for a longer time, accordingly as the Excretory Ducts are dilated by the quantity of the Matter, and the velocity of the Efflux. This greater degree of the *Stimulus* of a purging Medicine joined to that of the Corruption is the very reaſon why the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* are augmented by the ſharpneſs of the Medicines as well as by that of the Corruption.

From what has been ſaid, it is evident that purging Medicines do not act directly in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*. As alſo, what the Deſigns are we ought to have in Purging, and what the Conſequences are of our being fruſtrated in them.

It is likewiſe manifeſt that all purging Medicines are not to be uſed promiſcuouſly in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*; ſome of them encreaſing the Acrimony, and with it the *Quantity* of *Running*, an *Inflammation*, the *Cording* of the *Yard*, and *Heat* of *Urine*. Others being leſs apt, in their own Nature, to prevent the *Relaxations* of Excretory Ducts, or to preſerve their *Springyneſs*,

Springyneſs, which are great Conſiderations in the uſe of purging Medicines on this occaſion.

In effect the ſtimulating is often ſo great by purging Medicines, that I am ready to think a *Gonorrhœa* may be more ſpeedily cured, without taking any Medicines, than by a Courſe of ſuch as Purge violently or very much. This Aſſertion will be leſs ſurprizing, if we compare the times in which a *Gonorrhœa* is cured in the Method recommended by Doctor *Sydenham*, and in which it runs off in a natural Cure.

But as purging Medicines are manifeſtly uſeful in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, as we found formerly by Experience, I ſhall add a few Forms of thoſe that practical Authors have moſt recommended, leaving their more proper Adminiſtration to Phyſicians that are now apprized of their uſe.

℞ *Folior. Scrophular. aquatic. Sen. virent. ā* ʒij. *Immitantur in aq. bullient.* ℔j. *& Infundant. Ab igne remota Colaturam hauriat duabus vel tribus vicibus.* Apozem.

℞ *Tamarindor.* ʒij. *aq. commun.* ℔iv. *Coquant. ad* ℔iij. *In Colatura infunde frigide per noctem Senn. mund. semin. Coriandr. Liquirit. & rosar. rubrar. ā* ʒij. *Capiat Cyathum mane, hora ante pastum.*

Bolus. *Vesslingius* proposing rather to cleanse than bind, has this *Bolus.* ℞ *Conserv. Malv. rhab. elect. pulverat. ā* ʒj. *terebinth. venet.* ϑij. *M. F. Bol. primo mane deglutiendus.*

Apozem. For the same Purpose this *Apozem* was devised.

℞ *Radic. Alth.* ʒß. *folior. Malv. Bismalv. ā Mj. Fic. ping.* ʒij. *aq. purgant.* ℔ij. *Coq. ad ¼ consumptionem. Colaturam hauriat Æger debitis intervallis.*

But as *Mercury*, and the Preparations of it have been believed to be an Antidote against the Venereal Poyson; most Authors have thought every attempt, without some of these, to be vain and of no effect. And therefore * *Riverius* prescribes thus in the first Century of his Observations.

* *Observ.* 25.

℞ *Ca*

℞ *Calomelan. pil. Coch. minor. ā* Pills.
℈j. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv. q. s. M. F. pil.* v.

To this purpose are the Pills called *Trium Diabolorum.*

℞ *Trochiscor. Alhand. Diagrid. ā gr.* iv. *Mercur. sublimat. dulc. gr.* viii. *Syr. de stœchad. q. s. M. F. pil.* iv.

℞ *Extr. Catholic.* ʒß. *panac. mercurial. gr.* v. *Elix. proprietat. q. s. M. F. pil.* v.

With such like Pills the *Turbith. Mineral. Green Precipitate* (or the *green Lizard)* and the White Precipitate are prescribed in their due and common Doses. But all the Mercurial Medicines are very frequently mix'd in with *Cassia,* both on the account of its being a soft and easy Purgative; as also, that it is thought particularly useful to the Bladder and *Urethra.*

℞ *Cass. recenter extract.* ʒij. *pulver. rad. rhabarb. el.* ʒß. *Mercur. d.* ℈ß. *(vel Lacert. virid. gr.* iv.) *M. F. Bol. mane vorandus.*

* *Alexander Trajanus* orders the *Cassia* to be taken alone after this manner.

℞ *Floris Cassiæ* ʒij. *F. Boli cum penidiis, Capiat æger mane statim ante cibum singulis diebus ad quadragesimum usque, nisi ventriculus interim perturbetur, aut Lues per totum sparsa sentiatur.*

℞ *Ocul. Cancror. pptor.* ʒß. *Gum. Guaiac. diagrid. ā* ʒiij. *Sal. prunell. & Tragacanth. ā* ʒj. *Calomelan.* ℈ij. *Solution. gum. Tragac. q. s. M. F. piluiar. Massa, de cujus singulis drachmis formentur pil.* x. *æquales pondere. Harum* v. *bis indies accipat.*

℞ *Lacert. Virid.* ʒij. *G. guaiac. nativ. Stib. diaphoretic. ā* ʒj. *Scammon. sulphurat. Alo. succotrin. ā* ʒß. *solut. gum. Tragacanth. q. s. M. F. è singulis drach. pil.* xij. *quarum* iv. *primo Mane & hora Somni deglutiat.*

Many more, and various Forms, might be related from Authors, or contrived in imitation of them: But I think the preceding Number sufficient, which are for the greatest part taken from the best and most approved Phy-

* *Lib.* vii. *pag.* 160. *Col.* 2.

sicians,

ficians, who have practis'd in the Venereal Disease.

Sect. II.

How Astringent Medicines Cure a Gonorrhœa, *or do hurt in that Distemper.*

As a general Notion of carrying off Malignity induced Physicians to make use of *Purging* Medicines for the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*; so the exceeding Running which commonly attends this kind of Practice, made them have recourse to *Restringent* Medicines, to redress the Inconveniencies of the former. For however promising and useful they are found, yet Medicines of another sort are likewise necessary; which are nevertheless to be given in due Circumstances, or else they will not produce their de-

ſired Effect, but will have worſe Conſequences than the greateſt abuſe of purging Medicines, tho' Phyſicians make them their laſt reſort in the moſt difficult Caſes of every Evacuation; which they give in ſo great quantities, eſpecially in the preſent Caſe, as if we could not exceed in quantity.

Aſtringent Medicines are no doubt of great uſe for reſtraining the exceſſive Running in ſome Circumſtances; but not that they are always the moſt proper in every Caſe of an Evacuation; for great Diſcharges and Evacuations require, in reality, to be ſtopt and bound up, yet theſe are not always the moſt proper for that purpoſe. It happens very commonly in moſt of the great Evacuations, that the Cauſe of them is augmented by Reſtringent Medicines, which is the true Reaſon of their being ineffectual. This miſapplication of Medicines is not only obvious in treating a *Gonorrhœa*, but in other Diſeaſes likewiſe, wherein they are reputed of principal uſe, as in *Hæmorrhages*, a *Looſeneſs*, *&c.* In which Caſes their inefficaciouſneſs is not their only Fault; for they ſucceeding in a wrong time, often produce

worſe

worse Diseases than those we should cure. So that great Care and Skill are necessary in order to obtain their real Benefit, and to prevent the Mischiefs that often attend them.

But that we may discover the proper use of Astringent Medicines in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, we need only observe their visible Effects, which is the stopping an exorbitant Effusion of any Liquor. And therefore their Operation is either by thickening the Mass of Liquors in general, whereby their discharge comes to be in a less quantity: Or else by affecting the place at which the Liquor is discharged, so as to create some bar and hindrance to its flowing out of them; which is the most common effect of Astringent Medicines apply'd to any part.

And therefore as Astringent Medicines are of great use, when we would either thicken the whole Mass of Humours, or the Liquor only that flows out of a particular part; it is very manifest that they may be both administred and apply'd, so as to be very useful in many Circumstances of a *Gonorrhœa*. Moreover, some of them very powerfully prevent a Relaxation

of

of the excretory Ducts, and restore them after they have been relaxed, by the very great and extraordinary quantity of Liquor that has run out of them in the time of a *Gonorrhœa*; which sort are especially useful in suppressing the excessive Running that proceeds from such Relaxations.

Cor. 1. It plainly appears from the foregoing account of Astringent Medicines, that their *Power* on Liquors flowing out of Reservatories, must be very inconsiderable: And therefore, they could not have been useful if the *Matter* of the *Gonorrhœa* had proceeded out of the *Prostatæ* or *Seed-Bladders*, according to the common *Hypothesis*.

Cor. 2. It is likewise manifest how the corrupted Running receiving any check from *Astringent* Medicines, will flow into the *Blood*, *Poyson* it, and produce the *Pox*; with Symptoms of different Degrees of Malignity, as the stoppage is *early*, *total*, or *in part*: And the difference of a partial and total Stoppage is so considerable, that Misfortunes of the first kind are twenty times more easily retrieved than the last.

But

But as Restringent Medicines both thicken the Mass of Liquor in general, and in particular Places where any Liquor is discharged. If therefore Medicines of this kind are given when the *Lacunæ* are fuller than ordinary of their Liquor, be it ever so pure, they can only restrain it till its quantity is augmented so as to run out on that account; and therefore it is that those relapse Runnings are in a far greater quantity than was the Running before it was suppress; tho' it commonly runs off in one Day, it being a quantity collected by the clearing the Liquor: So that the Running is truly kept up by binding and astringent Medicines. From which Consideration it follows, that the *Excretory Ducts* may farther be relaxed, by the Matter being pent up after undue quantities of Restringent Medicines; so that they cannot easily be restored, but occasion repeated Relapses: Effects very contrary from what we confidently expect from those Medicines. *The Running kept up by Restringent Medicines.*

On the other hand, Restringent Medicines are very powerful, and obstinately persisted in, not only suppress this extraordinary and unnatural discharge

charge of a *Gonorrhœa*, but the common quantity of the natural Liquor alſo, whereby the *Urethra* is deprived of its covering, and is expoſed to the ſharpneſs of the *Seed* and *Urine*; which is the true reaſon why a heat of Urine has been known to continue for ſome Years after the *Gonorrhœa* was cured.

* *Bernardinus Tomitanus* having given a fatal Inſtance of an untimely uſe of Aſtringent Medicines, recommends the following as moſt proper when we would give Medicines of this ſort, *viz. Frankincenſe*, *Maſtick*, *Coral*, *gum Tragacanth*, *&c.*

Thus having ſhewn what Aſtringent Medicines can do in curing a *Gonorrhœa*, as alſo the proper times of giving them; I proceed to add ſome of thoſe Forms which are chiefly depended on in the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa*.

℞ *Croc. Mart. aſtringent.* ℈iv. *Oſſ. Sep. Succin. Coral. utriuſque Ebor. ā* ℈ij. *M. F. Pulv. cujus* ʒß. *Exhib. bis in Die.*

℞ *Fol. Menth. Mumiæ, Coral. rub. Agn. caſt. Carab. ā* ʒj. *M. F. Pulvis. Hujus* ʒj. *ex Ovo tremulo primo Mane deglutiat.* *Claud.*

Claud. Deodatus greatly commends the *Sacchar. Saturni.*

℞ *Magister. Oss. Sepiæ* ʒß. *Pulver. Ros. rubrar.* ℈j. *M. pro unica Dose.*

℞ *Semin. Lactuc. Agn. Cast. Sang. Dracon. Myrrh. Ocul. Cancr. pptor. Ter. sigillat. Irid. ā* ʒij. *Conserv. Rosar. rubr.* ʒß. *Syr. Menth. q. s. M. F. Opiata, de qua Magnitudin. Nuc. Moschat. major. bis vel ter in die accipiat.* Electuary.

℞ *Mastich. Coral. rubr. ppti. Succ. Alb. Sach. Saturn. ā gr.* xv. *Conf. Cynosbat. q. s. M. F. Bol.* ij. *quorum unum hora somni capiat, alterum proximo Mane.* Bolus.

The Famous *Mouffet* has this Draught. ℞ *Lam. cum. Flor. Salv. rubr. ā M.* j. *Mulge desuper Lac Vaccinum. Infund. per Noctem. Colaturæ addant. pulver. Terebinth. coct. Succin. & Nucis moschat. ā* ℈j. *quam hauriat Mane. Præparetur similis Dosis, ut Vesperi propinet.* Draught.

℞ *Rad.*

Apozem. ℞ *Rad. Consolid. major.* ʒß. *Plantagin. Equiset. Bellid. minor. Polygon. ā M.* j. *Acetos. M.* jß. *Semin. Plantagin.* ʒj. *Acetos. Malv. ā* ʒß. *Fl. Ros. rubr. pug.* j. *Uvar. passar.* ʒß. *Glycyrrhiz.* ʒiij. *Coq. in aq. pynt.* ix. *Colatur. add. Syrr. Portulac. Myrtin. ana* ʒjß. *M. F. Apozema pro tribus dosibus.*

Pills. ℞ *Semin. Alkekeng. Quatuor Frigid. major. Papaver. alb. Lactuc. Plantagin. ana* ʒß. *Rhab. elect.* ʒij. *Mastich* ʒjß. *Gum. Arabic. Bol. Armen. Succin. Tragacanth. Amyl. ana* ʒj. *Semin. Agni, cast. Ros. rubrar. ana* ʒß. *Solut. Gum. Tragacanth. q. s. M. F. pilular. Massa.*

℞ *Ocul. cancr. pptor.* ʒß. *Gum. Guaiac.* ʒij. *Spermat. Cet.* ʒjß. *Sal. Prunell. gum. Tragacanth. ana* ʒj. *Bezoart. mineral. Camphor. Balsf. Capyv. Merc. dulc. ana* ℈ij. *Balsf. sulph. anisat.* ℈j. *Ol. Sabin. gutt.* x. *M. & optime subigantur solution. gum. Tragacanth. in pilular. Massam; de cujus singulis drach. forment. pil.* xiv. *Harum* iv. *primo mane & hora somni sumat.*

℞ *Croc.*

℞ *Croc. Mart. astring.* ℈ij. *Trochisc. de Carabe* ʒj. *Oss. Sepiæ præp.* ℈j. *Sach. Saturn. gr.* xv. *Syr. de Nymph. q. s. ut formentur pilulæ Ciceris magnitudine.*

℞ *Gum. Arabic. Tragacanth. Carabe, Mumiæ, Bol. armen. ana* ʒj. *Pulverisentur & cum Syr. de Ros. sicc. F. Massa pilular. de qua Cap.* ℈j. *singulis diebus Mane, duabus horis ante pastum.*

Injections.

℞ *Siliquar. Fabar. Cineres, Aq. plantagin. q. s. M. & injiciantur.*

℞ *Vin. rubr. aq. Symphit. ana* ʒv. *Fol. Scord. M.* j. *In his infund. per Noctem granor. Juniper. contusor.* ʒiij. *Bol. Armen. alcoholizat.* ʒß. *Mane leniter bulliant; filtretur Liquor, & per Syringam injiciatur, postquam æger Urinam emiserit.*

℞ *Virid. æris* ʒß. *Aq. fontan.* ℔ij. *Stent simul quousque coloretur aqua; decanta, & in decantata dissolve Mercur. meteorizat. gr.* iij. *Filtra pro Injectione.*

℞ *Aq. Plantagin.* ℔ß. *Dracon. mitigat. in pollinem redact.* ʒij. *M. in phiala & agita. Vice Dracon. addi potest sal Saturni.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Plantagin.* ʒv. *Vitriol. roman.* ʒß. *Croc. mart. astring.* ℈ij. *M. bene & filtra. Liquor est rubicundus.*

℞ *Lapid. Medicamentos. Croll.* ʒß. *Aq. Rosar. rubrar.* ℔ß. *M. & eluat Urethram ope Syringæ.*

Sect. III.

Of Healing or Balsamical Medicines.

PHysicians having made use of Astringent Medicines, hoping thereby to retrieve the Errors of purging Medicines, but finding their success very uncertain, and often unsafe in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, were driven upon new tryals of Medicines, as they thought, of another Nature; for imagining the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* to be *Pus*, that flows from an Ulcer, they had no difficulty in trying some of the safest Medicines that are commonly

monly apply'd to an outward Sore, and fill it up with Flesh, which they therefore call Healing Medicines; not doubting to find the same good Effect in healing the Sores which they supposed to be the Essence of a *Gonorrhœa*, as they had already found in their application in other Cases. And as Balsams, *Natural* or *Artificial* are the Medicines apply'd on these occasions, *Healing* and *Balsamick* became Synonymous expressions.

But if we mark the Operation of Healing Medicines, administred on this occasion, we shall not observe their Effects to be the same as when they are outwardly apply'd; there is not any *Digestion* precedes, the *Matter* of the *Gonorrhœa* does not become *softer* and *smoother*, however it becomes *whiter*. On the contrary it is thicker and more tenacious, very much differing from what we see, when Balsamical Medicines are outwardly apply'd. To be short, their Effect does not differ from that of *Binding* Medicines lately mention'd.

If these things are duly considered, together with what is already proved, it cannot be doubted but these Heal-

ing Medicines must be accounted for another way than they are at present. For as it is now very certain that *Quittor* does not make the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* and the *Healing* Medicines produce Effects altogether different from what they do when apply'd to a Wound or Sore, we may safely conclude that the good they do is not on account of their *Healing* Quality. On the other hand, as their *Effects* in stopping a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Manner* of doing it, and the *Relapses* are perfectly the same as with Astringent Medicines, it is far better to rank them in their Tribe.

The easy Transformation of these Medicines into the best of Restringents for some uses, is a great confirmation of the foregoing Proof. For if the *Sulphur* and *Oyliness* of the Balsams are destroyed by boyling them in common Water, they are manifest Astringents, and still remain as effectual in curing a *Gonorrhœa*. This is evident in boyling *Turpentine*, one of the most powerful Digestives of the Tribe, the Powder whereof loses its first Quality, and becomes a binding Medicine, whether it be given inwardly, or it is outwardly

wardly apply'd. And many Practitioners prefer the Powder to Turpentine it self in the cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, by giving it after the Balsam has proved ineffectual.

And therefore our next Business shall be to add proper Forms of this kind of Medicines, as we have done of the former: As also some Forms of *Purging*, *Astringent* and *Healing Medicines* together; since we find them given in that manner, in order to supply the Defects of each other; or rather in the Opinion of Authors, that *quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvent.*

℞ *Terebinth. optim.* ʒj. *vitellum Ovi. M. in Mortario, dein adde Aq. Agrimon.* ℔j. *Ponatur Mistura per noctem in Baln. Mar. Adjice, manè, succi Limon.* ʒiij. *Sacch. albiss. q. s. ad gratiam conciliandam.* White Mixtures.

After the same manner Mixtures may be made of Balm of *Gilead*, *Balsam. Capyvi*, or *natural Balsam* [or *Peru*] with *proper Waters.*

℞ *Aq. Calc.* ℔j. *Opobals. Capyv. vel Peruvian.* ʒß. *Ovi vitelli auxilio*

F. Miſtura alba. Hujus vel præcedentis, Cochlear. iij. *ter indies accipiat.*

℞ *Opobalſam. gutt.* xxx. *Cap. è cochleari cum Sacchari albiſſ. ſ. q.*

Bolus. ℞ *Rhab. toſt. Nuc. moſchat. toſt. Balſam. Tolutan. ana gr.* xv. *Sacchar. Saturn. gr.* vj. *Terebinth. Venet. q. ſ. M. F. Bol. mane & hora ſomni ſumendus.*

℞ *Caſſ. recenter extract. Terebinth. Venet. ana* ℈ij. *Mercur. dulc.* ℈ß. *M. F. Bol. Mane vorandus.*

℞ *Terebinth. Venet.* ʒijß. *Dracon. mitigat. gr.* x. *M. F. Bol. Obel. involvend. ut exhibeatur alternis diebus.*

Electuary. ℞ *Pulp. Caſſ. recent. extract. Terebinth. Venet. ana* ʒij. *Merc. dulc. Ocul. Cancr. præparator. ſal. Prunel. ana* ʒj. *Sal. Volatil. Succin.* ℈iv. *Syrup. de Alth. Fernel. q. ſ. M. F. Conditum; de quo capiat magnitudinem Nuc. moſchat. major. bis terve de die.*

This Electuary has been long in uſe among *Dutch* Practitioners, and is to be

be found in the *Praxis Chymiatrica rationalis* in the Chapter of a *Gonorrhœa, p.* 115. It is the same which Mr. *Wall* practised here, and commonly had his Name.

℞ *Electuar. lenitiv.* ʒij. *Balsf. Capyv.* ʒvj. *Ocul. Cancr. præpar.* ʒiij. *Nuc. Moschat. ras. Sal. prunell. ana* ʒij. *Mercur. virid.* ℈iv. *M. F. Electuar.*

℞ *Sang. Dracon. Amyli ana* ʒiij. *Opobals.* ʒß. *Terebinth. Cypriæ* ʒjß. *M. Saccharo. Apud pistores Saccharios, in furno incrustetur; de quo Cap. ter vel quater in die.*

℞ *Mum. Sang. Dracon. Terebinth. coct. Coral. rubr. Ppti. ana.* ℈ij. Pills. *Balsam. peruvian. q. s. M. F. Pilular. Massa; de cujus singulis drachm. forment. pil.* x. *Cap.* iv. *harum omni vesperi & multo mane.*

℞ *Ocul. Cancror. præparat.* ʒj. *Gum. Guaiac. nativ. Balsam. Tolutan. ana* ℈ij. *Terebinth. Cypriæ q. s. Redigatur in formam pilularum Mediocris magnitudin.*

Sect IV.

Of Diuretical Medicines.

PHyſicians finding their Evacuation by purging Medicines, did not ſatisfy their wants, even after they were helped with Aſtringent and Balſamick Medicines, but being ſtill poſſeſt with the Notion that the Corruption of a *Gonorrhœa* might be carry'd off, or diverted to ſome other Place, took themſelves to an Evacuation of another kind, and try'd the Efficacy of Diureticks for waſhing or carrying off the Malignity of a *Gonorrhœa*.

The provoking a quantity of Urine greater than ordinary, is the chief Effect both ancient and modern Authors have expected from Diuretical Medicines; Inſomuch, that when the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* does not proceed according to their Deſire, they have always perſiſted to promote that Effect, without any other Deſign; and have

even

even ventured upon the moſt dangerous of that kind, becauſe they were ſuppoſed to produce moſt certainly the greateſt quantity. Now a greater quantity of Water, whether it be made at one time, or that this Action is oftner repeated, cannot affect the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa directly* by changing its Acrimony, or by preſerving the *Tenſion* of the Ducts from whence the *Matter* flows; nor is it very ſubſervient to the Method Nature takes to throw off the Diſeaſe by encreaſing the Running; and far leſs can it anſwer the great Deſign Phyſicians have of carrying off the Malignity or Corruption, which they endeavour by every Evacuation, and therefore we muſt ſtill enquire how Diuretick Medicines conduce to the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa.*

Now a quantity of Water paſſing out from the Bladder, waſhes the Parts it runs over; ſo that it is evident a natural quantity of Water, often repeated, better anſwers this deſign of waſhing the Parts than a greater quantity made in the ordinary time. And as the great End of exciting this quantity is to waſh the Parts, it is very manifeſt that the Uſe of Diuretical

Medicines is not any other than mere washing, without altering the Corruption of the *Gonorrhœa.* And therefore the Matter of the Disease being often washed off the Parts, it neither flows backwards in its growing quantity, nor contracts any new Acrimony by being too long lodged on the Parts. This Operation is nothing so good as washing the Part with fair Water; for in this Case the Water is thrown into the *Lacunæ*, while the washing of the Urine never affects them, and can only wash off the Matter discharged from them into the *Urethra.*

From whence it is evident that the Design of curing a *Gonorrhœa* by Diuretick, contradicts the *Hypothesis* of those that use them for that end; because no Parts, except the *Urethra*, can be wash'd to any purpose, by this extraordinary quantity of Urine; and consequently the Seat of the *Gonorrhœa* must be in the *Urethra*, which they could never imagine. This is likewise the Reason that Diuretical Medicines are not found to be of any use for curing a *Gonorrhœa* in Women; the Seat of it, in them, being commonly

monly much higher in the *Vagina* than to be washed with their Urine.

This Assertion will appear more plainly if we look more narrowly into this Affair: For let the *Prostatæ* be a single *Gland* or two, yet the Matter in its Ducts cannot be washed with the Water, unless the Body of the *Prostatæ*, or the Valves of their Ducts were corroded. On that Supposition no one will believe that any washing will restore the ruined Substance of the *Prostatæ*. And therefore this washing, if it could be done, would not be to any purpose. On the other hand, if the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa* was in the *Protasta*, and it voided its poyson'd Liquor into the *Urethra*; yet the Liquor in the *Prostatæ* having no Communication with the Urine, it cannot be supposed to receive any Benefit from the Water. By consequence *Diuretical* Medicines could not be of any use in curing a *Gonorrhœa*, which contradicts their Experience.

This Argument is of greater force, in respect to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*; because the Seed is as little capable to be touched by the Urine, as the Liquor of the *Prostatæ*. Besides, the Urine

Urine does not touch the Bladders themſelves; and conſequently the help given to the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, by Diuretick Medicines, cannot be by correcting the Sharpneſs any where, eſpecially in the *Veſiculæ Seminales*. In ſhort, Diuretick Medicines by waſhing the *Urethra* may prove a *Stimulus*; for as they keep it void of its *Mucus*, it becomes affected with the ſharpneſs of the Urine, and the quantity of Running is excited thereby; but then they prove dangerous on other accounts, eſpecially if the Matter of theſe Diureticks is ſharp.

I therefore proceed to ſhew the Misfortunes attending the long uſe of Diuretical Medicines, which are ſo many and grievous that Phyſicians ought to be very cautious how they perſiſt in the uſe of them. * *Hippocrates* was ſenſible of the hurt Men received by drinking a like quantity in Winter and the Summer, and therefore aſſerts that *Men ſhould drink little in the Winter*; which hurt could be none other than an exceſſive quantity of Water, as we may be convinced

* De Salubri Diæta *pag.* 337. *fol.* Foeſ.

from

from ſtatical Phyſick, and this is always attended with many Diſeaſes. But as my great purpoſe is to ſhew ſome Misfortunes ariſing from a great and long continued quantity of Water in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, I will only name one of another ſort mentioned by *Hippocrates*, and omitted by almoſt every Phyſician ſince his time, though it is frequently to be met withal, and is very painful, but moſt commonly miſtaken for the Stone in the Bladder. It is plainly deſcribed in his * Book of the Nature of Man, τετέων ἡ κυσὶς ψωρία, &c. but eſpecially if we compare that place with what he ſays in his † Book of inward Diſeaſes, which is ſufficient to convince any one how this unheeded but moſt painful Diſeaſe is produced.

But to return to the bad Effects of a long uſe of Diuretick Medicines in curing a *Gonorrhœa*, whereby the natural *Mucus* is waſhed off the whole length of the *Urethra*, as well as the corrupted Running; for the *Urethra* being deprived of its defence and covering is expoſed to all the ſharpneſs

* *Page* 231. † *Page* 539, 540, 541.

of

of the Seed and Urine, and is inflamed by their ſtimulating, from whence ariſes the great pain often felt along that part up to the Neck of the Bladder it ſelf. Beſides, this irritation and ſtimulating continuing for ſome time cauſes a great Afflux of Humours to the ſtimulated part, as was already explained when I accounted for the Inflammation of the *Glans* and *Frænum*; which afflux thickens the Coat of the *Vrethra*, and makes its paſſage narrower, and from both theſe follow a great uneaſineſs of making Water, and often a total ſuppreſſion of Urine; ſo great, that recourſe muſt be had to Bathing to allay this Inflammation, and very often to the *Puncture* of the *Perinæum* when that proves inſufficient. And it is very much to be obſerved, that this Uneaſineſs in the *Vrethra* and *Proſtatæ* ſeldom or never happens in any other Method beſides this by Diuretick Medicines, and among the *French* who more eſpecially perſiſt in this Practice. But all theſe Obſervations will be more manifeſt when I conſider the Effects of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* flowing backwards towards the *Proſtatæ*

and

and Bladder, and when the free Efflux of it is interrupted.

℞ *Terebinth. coct. Cryſtall. mineral. Nuc. Moſchat. pulverat. ana* ℈j. *M. F. pulver. doſ.* iij. *quas unico die capiat.* Powders.

℞ *Cremor. Tartar. Sal. Abſynth. Coral. ad albedin. calcinat. Virg. aure. ana* ℈j. *M. F. doſ.* iij. *Unico ſimiliter Die ſumendæ.*

℞ *Margaritar. pptar. pulv. radic. Alth. ana* ʒß. *Nitr. ppti,* ℈j. *Conſerv. fl. Malv. q. ſ. M. F. Bol. duo, quorum unum hora Somni, alterum proximo Mane deglutiat.* Bolus.

℞ *Rad. Alth. Petroſelin. ana* ʒvj. *Gramin.* ʒß. *Hord. mund.* ʒj. *Uvar. paſſar. exacinatar.* ʒvj. *Coq. optime riteque in aq. commun. ſ. q. ad* ℔ij. *In Colatura ſolve Nitri purificat.* ʒiij. *M. F. Apozema.* Apozems.

℞ *Decoct. Capillor. Vener. Agrimon. Hepatic. Plantagin. Ceterach. ana* ʒv. *Syr. de Succo Violar.* ʒij. *M. F. Ptiſana.*

℞ *Decoct.*

℞ *Decoct. de* v. *radicib. aperient.* ℔ij. *Crystal. mineral.* ʒij. *Sacchar. albiss.* ʒv. *M.*

Quercetan's *Water.*

Riverius and many Authors commend highly *Quercetan*'s Water for a *Gonorrhœa.*

℞ *Menth. sicc.* ʒiij. *semin. Lactuc. Rut. Agn. Cast. ana* ʒij ß. *Ireos florent.* ʒij. *folior. Dictamn. Cretic.* ʒx. *Sacch. optim.* ℔ij. *pulverisatis adde Terebinthin. Venet.* ʒv. *Vini albi generosi* ʒxxx. *Destillent. vase Vitreo, balneo Vaporoso.*

Tincture.

The Chymists commend a Tincture made out of Worms gathered in *May*, made with Salt of *Tartar*; of which they give twenty or thirty drops at a time, as also their Tincture of *Juniper Berries.*

℞ *Baccar. Juniper. maturar. & electar. q. v. Contundantur, & affusa aq. Saxifragiæ s. q. digerantur. Hinc exprime, abstrahendoque inspissa ad mellis consistentiam. Hujus mell. Juniperini cochl.* x. *misce optime cum aq. vitæ Juniperinâ & digere, quo*

quo F. vel Tinct. vel Elixir Juniperinum.

℞ *Conserv. fl. Malvæ* ʒj. *Symphit.* ʒß. *Radic. Ononid. pulverat.* ʒiij. *Semin. Rusc. Brusc.* ʒij. *Syr. Alth. Fernel. q. s. M. F. Opiata, de qua capiat subinde magnitudin. Nuc. moschatæ major.* Electuary.

After all; some other Diuretical Medicines have been brought into Practice, which not only excite a greater quantity of Water, but also stimulate the Parts they pass over. These have been thought more effectual in stopping a *Gonorrhœa*, and changing its Colour, than any simple Diuretick that has not this quality. The Effects of these Medicines were discovered merely by trying more powerful Diureticks, without having any thought of their stimulating Power, insomuch that they rather endeavoured to destroy it by the correctors of the *Stimulus*, so far were Physicians from thinking it of any use in curing a *Gonorrhœa*; whereas the success they have by such Diureticks is altogether the Consequence of the stimulating Faculty of these Medicines,

dicines, and not of their exciting Urine in a greater abundance.

For the *Stimulus* of these Medicines superadded to that of the acrimony of the *Gonorrhœa*, makes a greater and quicker discharge of Matter; which Matter having proportionably less of the corrupting Principle in it, is more of the natural Colour of the Liquor separated at other times, or it is *whiter*. Now by a greater discharge made by a *Stimulus*, that does not Poyson the Liquors at the same time, the stimulating Parts of those that do corrupt it, are sooner carry'd off, and more speedily spent and exhausted; so that a *Gonorrhœa* will sooner cease than it naturally could do, and as soon as the acquired Relaxation will allow.

But this good Effect being produced by adding a *Stimulus* to that of the *Gonorrhœa*, the promising success is commonly eluded by Pain and other grievous Symptoms that attend the Operation of two stimulating Powers; so that these Authors not knowing how to *dose* or *correct* their Medicines, are forced to discontinue them before they can produce their Effects.

Some,

Some indeed have attempted to render this Medicine more mild, by mixing it with Oils, and such other Medicines; but in this way of correcting the *Stimulus* is destroyed, and the Medicine becomes ineffectual, and of no Service. However the foregoing Observations being of some use for the better managing such Medicines I shall recite their Forms.

℞ *Cantharid. integrar.* ℈j. *Vin. Rhenan.* ℥iij. *vel Spir. Vin. tantundem. Infundantur per aliquot dies, hinc filtra. Hujus Tinct. cochleare misceatur cum Cerevis. vel Vini cyatho, quem hauriat æger; proximis diebus augeatur cochleatim Dosis.* *Tinctures.*

This Method seems first to have been communicated to *Tho. Bartholinus* but on another design. The way of preparing the *Cantharides*, and the Effects of the *Tincture* are fully related in the * Centuries of his Epistles. Now this Tincture was soon found to be attended with grievous Pain, bloody Urine, and other ill effects, and there-

* *Epist.* 54, 55. *Cent.* 4.

fore they endeavoured to prevent the Miſchief by mixing it with *Oil, Juice* of *white Mullein*, and the *Syrup* of *Marſh-mallows*, as it is prepared by *Fernelius*.

Tho' this Practice was highly recommended rather, as it would ſeem, upon an Expectation of what it would do, than from any real Effects it was ever known to have, it was ſoon after diſcontinued; either becauſe of the Pains it excited, or that its Effects were deſtroyed by the Correctives, till of late, other Phyſicians have attempted its Correction as unſucceſsfully, but in more nauſeous Preparations. This modern Method is as follows.

℞ *Spir. Vin.* ʒix. *Rhab. elect.* ʒjß. *Cantharid.* ℈ij. *Gum. Guaiac. Coccinell. Balſam. Peruvian. ana* ʒj. *M. Eliciatur Tinctura.*

℞ *Spir. Vin.* ℔j. *Cantharid.* ʒj. *Rhab. elect.* ʒjß. *gum. Lacc.* ʒj. *Guaiac.* ʒij. *Digerantur tribus Diebus in M. B.*

℞ *Rhab. elect.* ʒjß. *Cantharid.* ʒj. *Gum. Guaiac. Balſam. Peruvian. Coccinell.*

cinell. ana ʒß. *Sp. Sal armoniac.* ʒjß. *Sp. Vin.* ʒix. *M. F. ſ. a. Tinctura.*

Theſe indeed are the Methods taken to correct the Inconveniences occurring in the Practice of *Cantharides*, but how far are ſuch Correctives from anſwering any reaſonable Deſign? How injudicious and nauſeous the Compoſition? It is indeed the mixing ſomething of every kind of thing that ever was given for the Cure of the Pox or of a *Gonorrhœa*.

* *Galen* tells us that one of his Maſters uſed to put a ſmall quantity of *Cantharides* among *Diuretick Medicines*, but we find that he did not approve of that Practice; and writing of this Method to *Piſo*, he informs him † that *Cantharides* make an Ulcer in the Bladder if they are given alone, and that they are particularly hurtful to that Part, and that they often prove a very powerful Poyſon: On the other hand, they ſometimes are very uſeful to the Bladder when they are mixed with other things, and vehemently provoke Urine.

* Lib. xi. de Simpl. Med. facult. *pag.* 301. Junt.
† Lib. de Theriacâ.

But leaving this tireſome Subject of thoſe injudicious Attempts at compounding, give me leave to obſerve, that ancient Phyſicians not only thought the *Corruption* of a *Gonorrhœa* might be carry'd off by *Diuretick* and *Purging* Medicines as well as the modern, but their Forms of them were as properly contrived. Beſides many Preſcriptions are found in daily Practice, as well as among late Authors, that do not ſeem to agree with the Notions they have of a *Gonorrhœa*, or to be drawn from the Indications of Cure laid down by them; yet they are very conformable to the Notions and Indications of ancient Phyſicians. So that we muſt conclude that in many things the modern Practice is empirical; a ſort of Tradition handed down from early times, but the Purpoſes of it, and the Authors, loſt in the Conveyance.

We know that a ſet of Medicines, reputed Specificks for checking an extraordinary Efflux of Seed, were recommended in the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa*, becauſe they thought it was to be ſtopt, and theſe *Medicines* the moſt proper Means: And therefore we

find

find them often administred by themselves, often mixed with *Diuretick*, and often with *Purging Medicines*. We may likewise find among modern Authors a great store of *Diuretical Ptisans*, well provided with these Specificks; yet they never could be suggested by any Notions entertained of a *Gonorrhœa* by modern Physicians.

Alexander Trajanus Petronius contrived the *Syrup* of *Agnus Castus* (the *Chast Tree*) for that very purpose; which appears so contemptible at present, that it is not heard of in the Shops, yet it is a great Collection of that sort of Medicines, and the great Foundation of all our modern *Ptisans*. Upon which account, and that some *Dispensatories* vary in their quantities from his Prescription, and others invert the order of the Medicines, it is very proper to draw it forth again from himself.

Accipe Seminum Endiviæ, Lactucæ, Portulacæ, Cucurbitæ, Melonis ana ʒij. *Psyllii* ʒj. *Flor. Nenupharis, Foliorum Mentæ ana* Mß. *Seminum Rutæ, Cannabis ana* ʒß. *Seminum Agni Casti* ʒiv. *Aquæ Coriandri, Decocti*

Lentium ana partes æquales. Bulliant ſ. à Poſtea colentur. *Ex hoc Colato accipe* ℔j. *Succi Limonum* ℥ij. *Sacchari q. ſ. M. F. Syrupus.*

Trajanus aſſiſts his Syrup with *Camphire*, *Amber*, the great *Water-Lilly*, and other *Specificks* for repreſſing a great quantity of Seed; and when modern Authors recommend theſe very *Medicines*, we are under no difficulty to find out their Traditional Practice, tho' it agrees ever ſo little with their Opinions.

Thus I have faithfully delivered the Practices of ancient and modern Phyſicians, with the Indications on which they were founded; I have alſo given the true Account of the Operations of all the Medicines which are deduced from the nature of a *Gonorrhœa*, whereby the Cauſe of their ſucceſs is manifeſt, and we are equally apprized why the Symptoms are augmented by them, or why they carry the *Gonorrhœa* into a Pox. I hope I ſhall not longer be blamed for this Liberty, ſince by theſe Obſervations the Practice of any of theſe *Medicines* becomes ſafe, and that every Phyſician has long deſired more certain Methods

whereby

whereby they may be conducted clear of the Misfortunes they are so liable to fall into daily in their Practice. The candid and learned Inventers of the mentioned Methods are likewise the best and most proper Vouchers for their Insufficiency, and they acknowledge the Defects their Followers either do not see or would disguise. These are the Words of *Petronius*, * in his Chapter of curing an obstinate *Gonorrhœa*; *Itaque postquam neque Medicamentis Alvum ducentibus obedivit, neque per cutim, neque per alias Corporis partes evacuantibus, &c. aliis ingeniis, aliisque modis insistendum.*

Having set forth the Perfections and Imperfections of these Methods, I proceed in the next place to consider the best Means of easing the grievous Symptoms formerly explained, while the great Business of the Cure is carrying on; which effectually becomes easy in Course with the amendment of the *Running*, as if they were at first produced by it. Before I begin this new part I must observe, that mention

* Cap. xii. *pag.* 195. Scriptorum, *&c.*

is commonly made of a Practice in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* with particular regard to Women. But as I know of no such different Practices, except we should instance an indiscreet use of Purging Medicines in Women with Child, and even that is unnecessary, such a Practice being grosly injudicious, and Physicians cannot want to be advis'd against it.

It is true indeed Women are cured with greater difficulty than Men, yet they do not require different Methods, as is manifest from what is already said both in the *Theoretical* and *Practical* part of this Discourse.



CHAP. III.

Of Easing the Pain in making Water.

IT has been already proved that the *sharp* Pain in making Water proceeds from the *salt Urine* passing over the *Urethra*, corroded with the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*. So that the *Pain* in making Water cannot be *cured* while the Matter continues to stimulate and corrode that Part. On the contrary, as the *Acrimony* of the Liquor abates, and the *Gonorrhœa* is cured, the *Sharpness* of *Urine* likewise abates. Yet the sharpness of *Urine* being always very troublesome, and often attended with ill Consequences by its continuing, means are to be used whereby the Sharpness may be alleviated during the progress of the Cure.

This

This Method of *Alleviating* the Pain muſt either be by defending the *Urethra* from being affected with the *Salt* of the *Urine*, or elſe by rendring the Water leſs Salt. In the former Caſe the Salt cannot Corrode the *Urethra*; in the latter the Salt, which is the Corroding Cauſe, is deſtroyed.

In the firſt, we imitate the daily Proviſion Nature makes to preſerve the *Urethra* from the like Corroſion it is obnoxious to from the *Saltneſs* of Seed and Urine. The Deſign is the more neceſſary that the ſoft Liquor it ſelf is poyſoned by the taint of the *Gonorrhœa*, and chiefly contributes to excite the Pain in making Water, inſtead of defending the Parts from the *Acrimony* of the Urine. And therefore if we either make the Urine more mucilaginous, or inject Liquors indued with the like Quality, the *Urethra* will be covered with a *ſlimy* and *mucilaginous* Subſtance like that of Nature, and thereby be preſerved from any hurt it may receive from the ſaltneſs of the Water, and the ſharp Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*.

The

The laſt Deſign may be obtained by preventing the Saltneſs from abounding ſo much in the Blood, ſo that the Liquor ſecreted at the Kidneys may not be Salt. Or elſe the quantity of ſalt Parts, commonly conveyed with the Urine, among a greater quantity of its watry Parts, muſt be ſo divided that the Saltneſs may become imperceptible, and thereby the *Urethra* will not be excoriated. Whatever the Means of bringing about the firſt part of this Deſign may be, it is certain that Salt may be ſo diluted in a quantity of Water as to loſe its Saltneſs; ſo that we may obtain this purpoſe by encreaſing the watry part of the Urine, which is the *Serum* of the Blood; for by it the Salt will be ſo diluted as to ceaſe ſtimulating, and the *Heat* or *Pain* of Urine will be leſſened and relieved by increaſing its quantity.

From hence and Cor. 3. it is very plain why the *Running* is not attended with a Pain in making Water, the firſt three or four Days after it appears.

Authors have been unhappily miſled in managing the *Heat* of *Urine*, which is plainly a Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa*,

norrhœa, and an effect of the Sharpneſs of its Matter only; for they have made it their great Buſineſs to deſtroy this *Heat*, as if thereby they could cure the Diſeaſe on which it depends, and which will certainly vaniſh as we proceed in the Cure. This their Miſtake did ariſe from their being perſuaded that the Pain in making Water came from an extraordinary Heat in the Urine; which Heat, they think, is occaſioned by an Inflammation of the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, and of the Seminal Veſſels; as alſo that the Inflammation was produced by the Cauſe which produces the *Gonorrhœa*. By Conſequence their great Deſign has been to cure the Heat of Urine by curing an Inflammation they took for its cauſe. Indeed this miſtaken Obſervation is the Foundation of all the Theory and Practice of *Blegny* and other Authors. But as this Suppoſition has already been proved to be a Series of Dreams and Errors, I ſhall not conſider them any farther than to ſhew what Influence this *Hypotheſis* has had on their Practice.

At preſent their Succeſs has been more fortunate than their Intentions were

were reasonable, and thro' a multitude of Mistakes they have hit upon a tolerable good Practice. For from this false Principle, *That Inflammations are only to be cured by Remedies actually Cold*, they fell into the use of Medicines, that generally by their coldness are proper to produce a greater quantity of Water; and some of those cold Medicines being likewise mucilaginous, the Effect of diluting the Salts of the Urine, and besmearing the *Urethra* with a Mucilage was obtain'd without the meaning of the Practitioners. Happy they if all their Errors had been thus lucky, the difference between a right Practice and a wrong One had not been discerned, tho' no Body would desire to be so much at the mercy of Chance. But their *Error* in Bleeding, to abate this Inflammation, has been very unhappy; for that Practice has not only failed them, but it has sometimes brought in the Pox, as some of them confess. Some more of their Mistakes are often hid from themselves, and more luckily from their Patients.

Thus having established the right Methods for *easing* the Pain of making Water,

Water from a true Theory; I proceed to draw forth a Store of proper Medicines which may Cure this ſharp Pain, whether it is occaſioned from improper Methods, or that it is a *Symptom* of the *Gonorrhœa.*

℞ *Sal. Volatil. Succin.* ʒj. *Sacch. Candiæ* ʒij. *M. F. doſ.* vj. *Harum unam accipiat ter in die è Cyatho Tincturæ Theæ, Cereviſiæ tepidæ, vel Seri Lactis.*

℞ *Cryſtall. mineral.* ʒj. *F. doſ.* ij. *unico die Sumendæ cum Hauſtu quorumlibet Liquorum prædictorum.*

℞ *Spec. Diatragacanth. frigid.* ʒj. *Sal. Prunell.* ℈ij. *M. F. doſ.* iij. *ſimiliter eodem die ſumendæ.*

℞ *Amygdalar. dulc. par.* viij. *Decoct. Hord.* ℔ij. *F. ſ. a. Emulſio, cui add. Sacchar. albiſſ. q. ſ. ad gratiam. Hauriat tribus vel quatuor vicibus.*

℞ *Semin.* iv. *frigid. major.* ʒj. *Papaver. alb.* ʒij. *Amygd. dulc.* N° viij. *Contundantur, ſenſim affundendo Aq. Petro-*

Petroſelin. ℔jß. *F. Emulſio Saccharo Candiæ ad gratiam edulcoranda.*

℞ *Semin. Cannabin.* ʒß. *Amygdal. dulc. par.* vj. *Aq. commun.* ℔ij. *F. Emulſio, qua immiſceatur Aq. flor. Aurantior.* ʒj. *& hauriat duabus vicibus.*

℞ *Amygdalar. dulc. par.* ix. *aq. Saxifrag.* ℔ij. *F. ſ. a. Emulſio, in qua diſſolve gum. Arabic.* ʒiij. *M. & hauriat tribus vel quatuor vicibus.*

℞ *Seri lact.* ℔ß. *gum. Tragacanth.* ʒij. *Solvatur gummi & injiciatur Miſtura.*

℞ *Aq. Plantagin.* ʒx. *Trochiſcor. albor. Rhaſ.* ʒß. *M. & eluat Vretram Syringæ auxilio.*

℞ *Flor. Sambuc. M.* j. *rad. Alth.* ʒß. *ſemin. Cydonior.* ʒj. *Præparent. ſ. a. & decoquant in aq.* ℔jß. *Utatur Colatura.*

℞ *Rad. Hyoſcyam* ʒß. *Furfur. Siligin. M.* ß. *ſemin. Lin. contuſ.* ʒij. *Decoq. in aq. Roſar.* ℔ij. *Frigeſcant cooperta,*

Liquor postea colatus injiciatur in Urethram bis vel ter in die.

℞ *Hord. commun.* ℥j. *rad. Lilior. albor.* ℥ß. *fol. Malv. M.* ß. *semin.* iv. *frigidor. major.* ℥j. *fl. Lamii alb. pug.* ij. *Præparent. s.a. & decoq. igne lento in aq. flor. Sambuc.* ℔ij. *ad* ⅓ *consumptionem. Frigida Colentur, & Liquoris colati portio subinde per Siphonem injiciatur.*

The foregoing Medicines not only appear very proper, upon the mentioned Theory, but their Efficacy is as conspicuous in the Practice, they seldom or never failing to quiet the troublesome Pain in making Water. But as I said likewise before, Authors imagining this Pain to proceed from an Inflammation, and that it was augmented by the Heat of the Blood, or any Means which augment it, had recourse to *Bleeding* for the better allaying the Heat and Inflammation. Now, however an Inflammation may be the Consequence of the Pain, or rather of the stimulating that occasions it, the Pain and its Consequences can never be allay'd any otherwise than by destroying

ſtroying the Salt of the Urine, or by taking off the Acrimony of the flowing Corruption; which is vainly expected from Bleeding, as the ſucceſs fully confirms, no Circumſtance in Bleeding being healing, and very rarely exciting a greater quantity of Urine.

Beſides, ſome Phyſicians have found that the *Pox* has often enſued Bleeding. The Reaſon of this Obſervation may be made appear from the Doctrine of Revulſion by Bleeding, anciently acknowledged, and excellently well accounted for by the great Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood.

The uſe of Bathing for allaying the grievous ſmart in making Water, but more eſpecially for relieving the great and dangerous ſuppreſſion of Urine, which often happens in the Practice of ſome mentioned Medicines, is ſo conſiderable that it well deſerves to be explained, in order to a more ſucceſsful Practice. For, by the Theory of Bathing, it is known that any Perſon plung'd in cold Water is provok'd to make Water oftner, and in a quantity greater than natural, the contrary whereof is the Effect of Bathing in ve-

ry warm Water. But the *suppression* of Urine is especially caused by a stronger *Constriction* of the Neck of the Bladder, whereby its *Sphincter* acquires a new resistance to the Force that expels it, and this *Constriction* is the Effect of an *Inflammation*, which was occasion'd by the *Parts* being *stimulated* in an extraordinary manner; and therefore the moderate warmth of any Liquor being most proper to allay such Inflammations, the warmth of Water surrounding all the lower Parts of the *Abdomen*, proves the readiest and most expeditious Relief to the *Sphincter* of the Bladder thus inflam'd: and consequently the resistance to the expelling Powers or Machines becomes less, and the Urine is more easily expelled, to the great relief of the Patient. The like Inflammation happening to the *Urethra* at the same time, and on the same Account is an additional Strength to this hindrance of the Urine being expelled; but both Inflammations being abated with the gentle and kindly warmth of the Water, these ill Symptoms are relieved.

From

From hence we may learn to what degree of warmth theſe Baths are to be made; as alſo to how little Purpoſe it is to medicate them with *warm*, and even with *diuretical* Plants.

Chap. IV.

How we may relieve the binding Pain in Erection, the Inflammation of the Nut, &c.

THE *binding Pain* in *Erection*, or the *Cording* of the *Penis*, being really a ſqueezing of the corroded *Urethra* between the *Cavernous Bodies*; and the *Erection* it ſelf being often excited by the ſtimulating of the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Cure* of this *Cording* muſt be had, by preſerving the *Urethra* from being Corroded, or by *ſuppreſſing* the Ere-

ction, whereby the *Preſſure* of the *Urethra* will be prevented.

The firſt may be effected by ſuch Medicines and Applications as have been recited in the foregoing Chapter; but the laſt can only be performed by thoſe Means that give the moſt ſudden check to the Swelling of the *Penis*. If Men therefore recollect what happens to them in immerging themſelves in *cold Water*, a *River*, the *Sea*, and far more in a *cold Bath*, they cannot be in any want of a ready Remedy on ſuch Occaſions. Cold Water thus infallibly anſwering our Expectations, we muſt not think of loſing time when ſo ſpeedy and effectual Means are at Hand, in our Parts of the World eſpecially. A Lady of Snow, St. *Francis*'s Miſtreſs, is a certain relief. However to keep up to the Rule of our Method, I ſhall relate ſome of the Forms which Authors recommend, though all of them tend to the ſame Purpoſe.

But before I proceed to thoſe Forms, this is a proper Place to conſider *the Inflammation of the Nut* and *Bridle*; both which, together with the *ugly opening of the Urethra*, are likewiſe produced

produced by the *ſharp* Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*, as it paſſes over the Parts, and very commonly is a continuation of the Inflammation of the *Urethra*; inſomuch, that we may always make a right judgment of the condition of the *Urethra* by the thickneſs at the end of it, and the Inflammation of the *Glans*.

Though Women have no *Glans* or *Frænum* to be affected with the ſharp *Running*, yet the *Sphincter* of the *Vagina*, *Clitoris*, and *Lips* themſelves, are inflamed with the ſharp Matter after the ſame manner as are the mentioned Parts. And therefore the Method of their Cure muſt be the ſame; which is by ſuch Medicines as allay the preſſing Inflammation, and ſecure the Parts againſt their being Corroded with the Sharpneſs of the *Corruption*; both which are to be attained by the following Medicines.

℞ *Lact. tepidi, Aq. Roſar. rubrar. ana* ℥j. *ſacch. Saturn.* ℥ß. *M. & fove glandem & partes vicinas.*

℞ *Flor. Sambuc. Furfur. Siligin. ana M.* j. *Rad. Lilior. albor.* ℥j. *De-*

coq. in aq. Spermat. Ranar. Lact. recent. ana ℔j. *Colaturæ tepidæ adde Balsam. Saturn.* ʒj. *M. & foveantur partes tumidæ.*

℞ *Folior. Acetos. fl. Sambuc. ana M.* j. *Panis Siligin* ʒij. *M. F. Lacte ebutyrato, sed recenti, Cataplasma Glandi inflammatæ applicandum.*

Chap. V.

Of the Cure of Shankers.

THO' *Shankers* appear in this place among the *Symptoms* of a *Gonorrhœa*, yet it has * already been shewn that all of them are not so; some being as much *Originals* in the *Venereal Disease* as the *Gonorrhœa* it self, *others* are the Consequence of an unhappy Cure, or are Symptoms of the Pox; and the third sort are, in great strictness and propriety of speak-

* *Cap.* 8. *Part.* 1.

ing,

ing, real *Symptoms* of a *Gonorrhœa*. Now tho' the *ſymptomatical* and *origal Shankers* will be found, by what I am about to ſhew to admit of a Cure without inward Adminiſtrations, and the *Pocky Shankers* require inward Medicines, yet we may properly enough purſue their common Method on this Occaſion. For whether inward Medicines are neceſſary or not, Practitioners have always endeavoured to diſſolve them by proper Applications; tho' they have been attended with grievous pain, and great uncertainty in the ſucceſs: But if two thirds at leaſt of the *Shankers* do not require inward Adminiſtrations, the ridding Mankind of an unneceſſary *Salivation* and dangerous mercurial *Vomits*, of any kind, muſt be reckoned an uneſtimable Happineſs.

Now, whether *Shankers* are produced by *coagulating* or *diſſipating* the Liquors of the Parts, on which they appear; no Method has been found ſufficient to deal with them, beſides ſuch as conſumed them, and made them ſeparate from the ſound Part. In this Deſign of curing *Shankers* there is not any Remedy apply'd for deſtroy-

the Cauſe of them; but as an irrecoverable Part they are eaten out, not without great waſte committed on that which is ſound. This often is done with ſo great *Pain* and *Inflammation*, that an *Amputation* of the *Penis* has been often the laſt Remedy for the ſharp Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*, and the ſharper application; yet this is the only Method Phyſicians have been able to contrive for treating *Shankers*. *Blegny* ſays, that among all the Topick Remedies for reſtraining the Virulency of, and putting a ſtop to *Shankers*, *Eſcharoticks* are to be apply'd firſt; always obſerving to make them more or leſs ſtrong with reſpect to the natural Diſpoſition of the affected Part and danger of the Diſtemper. That is, that the gentleſt *Eſcharoticks* are to be apply'd to thoſe Places that are very delicate or ſenſible, and to new *Shankers*, or ſuch as are very ſmall. And on the other hand, more ſtrong and active *Eſcharoticks* are to be apply'd to the more groſs and leſs ſenſible Parts, and to very old, broad, *and deep* Shankers.

The Method of curing *Shankers* by *Eſcharotick* Medicines, is not only attended

attended with Pain, and other ill Consequences; but is likewise long and tedious. Often People have not their relief after one or more Years; *The* Eschar, says *De Blegny, being fallen off, it will be proper to continue the Suppuratives, if the* Shankers *be small, for eight Days; and if great for six Weeks, and a time proportionable to such as are of a middling sort.* This is the most *favourable* Term in which we can hope to cure a *Shanker*; and frequently they run on for Years, under the management of them by *Escharoticks*, with all the Consequences already mentioned. But before Physicians and Surgeons are rid of this tedious and uncertain Method, by putting a very certain and easy one in the place of it, I will add some Forms of *Escharotick* Medicines in present use.

Physicians finding the Medicines they commonly apply'd to *Shankers*, ineffectual in destroying them, were forced to try the sharpest that they knew, even *aq. Fortis*, and *aq. Regia* themselves. *Faloppius* finding the great hurt of those sharp Applications, warns all Physicians against the Water

that

that ſeparates Silver from Gold, and gives two different Forms of *aq. Fort.* One of *Marianus Barolitanus*, and another of *Joannes de Vego*, and recommends a *Tincture* of *Verdigreaſe* made with Roſe-water; ſo that he, and every one ſince that time, being perſuaded that no good was to be done with *Shankers* without *Corroſive* and *Eſcharotical* Medicines preſcribe the following.

℞ *Aq. commun. q.* v. *Bulliat in lebete æneo. In ea diſſolve Calc. viv. parum, & adde Vitriol. Hungaric. q. ſ. ut cæruleſcat ſolutio, quam filtra pro Fotu tepide applicando.*

℞ *Lact. Virgin. q.* v. *Mercurii ſublim. pauxillum M. F. Liquor quo ſæpius tangantur Ulcera maligna.*

℞ *Axung. Porcin. q.* v. *Ol. Tartar. per deliquium q. ſ. ut Axungia deveniat acris. M. F. Ung. vel vice Ol. Tartar. addatur Ol. Vitrioli.*

℞ *Mercur. præcipitat.* ℥j. *Vini ſublimat.* ℥ij. *ſtent ſimul in vaſe, & vinum ſublimatum accendatur, ut totum*

tum cremetur. Id cum novo vino ſublimatur, ter repetatur.

℞ *Mercurii præcip.* ℥ij. *ſp. vin. ardent.* ℥iv. *ponantur ambo in Retorta & ſpiritus vini à Mercurio præcipitato deſtilletur, in vas recipiens accipiatur. Hunc ſpiritum ſerva.*

Theſe two laſt Preparations of *Precipitate* are ſaid to have their Effect with little or no Pain, yet they are very carefully to be made, or elſe we ſhall find it quite otherwiſe, by their corroſive Salts not having been ſufficiently deſtroyed. But this Practice is more commonly managed by ſharper Medicines, whereby the *Shanker* is firſt rooted up, and then the *ſound* but *hollow* part is to be healed, and therefore I will add ſome Forms to anſwer that Deſign.

℞ *Mercur. viv. optime purgati* ℥j. *quem ſolve in aq. Fort.* ℥ij. *Solutioni ſuperfunde aq. communem, poſtea paulatim oleum Tartari correctum guttatim adde, & Mercurius luti inſtar præcipitabitur, quem probe à corroſivo per aquam ſimplicem vindica. Hic*

Hic præcipitatus vocatur Luteus, *ab aliquibus vero* Magni Calcinati Paracelsi *nomine insignitur.*

℞ *Mercur. Lutei, vel præcipitat. rub. parum Immisceatur Ung. Basilic. s. q. & extend. super petiolas, quas Cancris vel Cariebus applicabis.*

After the *Shankers* or other Ulcers have been cleansed and destroyed by such Methods, and the Venereal Poyson is rooted out, the Parts are to be consolidated and healed up, which is slowly enough performed by the common Methods. *Musitanus* has this Balsam.

℞ *Aloes, Myrrhæ, & Croci ana* ℥j. *F. omnium pulvis & affunde Sp. Vin. ardent.* ℔j. *stent simul per duos dies; deinde per inclinationem, tantum, spiritum vini separa, & in vase optime clauso serva. Aspergatur Ulcus ter, vel quater, in die & consolidatum erit.*

This Balsam must create a great deal of Pain, as he himself confesses; and therefore

therefore recommends other Ointments, as the *Ung. de Tutia.* There is not any better than the *Deficcativum rubrum*, or the *Ung. Diapompholygos*, or this of *Johan. de Vego.*

℞ *Ol. Rosac.* ʒij. *Succ. Plantagin.* ʒvj. *Litharg. Auri & Argenti ana* ʒv. *Tutiæ* ʒiij. *Ceruss.* ʒij. *Plumb. usti* ʒj. *M. & ducantur in Mortario Plumbeo ad Consistentiam Unguenti.*

But Authors while they dress with either of the foregoing Medicines do not altogether depend upon the most painful of them, for eradicating the Venereal Contagion; but likewise give divers mercurial Medicines inwardly to help on the Cure, and to prevent ill Consequences from the Blood being affected. Now as all the different kinds of *Shankers*, whereby the Blood is affected or not, may be known by the Theoretical Account already given, so we are fully apprized of those *Shankers* which require inward Administrations, and of those which may be cured by Applications alone.

We may conclude from the tedious cure of *Shankers* by *Escharotick* Medicines,

dicines, that *Shankers* do not corrupt the Blood and form the Pox so readily as Physicians commonly believe. For it not being the Nature of an *Escharotick* Medicine to destroy the *sharpness* of the *Gonorrhœa*, which is the Cause of the *Shanker*, but merely to make it fall off; the *Poyson* of the Disease is altogether confined to the *Shanker'd* Part, without going into the Blood; especially since we find that a thorough Cure very often is made of all the Venereal Symptoms by destroying the *Shankers*. And therefore as a Pox does not commonly ensue this long and tedious Method of treating *Shankers* by Medicines that cannot give any Check to the Acrimony, we may conclude that *Shankers* as little dispose Men to be Poxed as a *Gonorrhœa*. Mr. *Blegny* owns as much in these Words, *If we suppose in Virulent* Gonorrhœas *that the Acids to which they are owing have penetrated farther into the Body than when they only cause Venereal Ulcers and Shankers, it may be inferred that* Gonorrhœas *are more susceptible of a Pox than* Shankers *are*. So that I take the Fact to be past dispute, and

consonant

conſonant to Mr. *Blegny*'s Obſervation, and the true Reaſon of theſe Facts is that I have lately aſſigned. Indeed this *Hypotheſis* inclined him to follow an Opinion contrary to his own Experience, as we learn by reading what immediately follows the Words I have quoted.

But to bid an eternal *Farewel* to this long, tedious and uneaſy Practice, I ſhall next communicate a Method whereby *Shankers* are cured in a very *little* time with great *Eaſineſs* without any *Pain*, *Inflammation*, loſs of *Subſtance*, or any *Danger* of *Extirpating* the Member, or any Part of of it. This Method does not require any help from other Medicines for *diſſolving* the *Shanker*, and *healing* the Part. It is done by an Ointment not recommended on an Opinion or Perſuaſion that it will ſucceed, but upon its Succeſs for twenty Years paſt; the Efficacy whereof will ſufficiently anſwer all the Expectation any Perſon can have of it, as it has already done to ſome Friends to whom it was communicated ſome Years ago. The Method is ſhort and eaſy, like the Medi-

cine

cine it self; for you are only to dress *Shankers* with this Ointment.

℞ *Hydrargyr. q.* v. *Terebinthin. Venet. q. s. M. F. Unguent.*

But before I proceed to any farther Account or Defence of this Ointment, it is very proper to relate its Success in some other and harder Ulcers; which Relation will be the more acceptable, that the *Sore* is as unknown in *Europe* as the Cure of it by my Ointment, and evinces the Efficacy of it at the same time. This Account was sent me from my *Cousin* Doctor *Cockburn* in *Jamaica*, and because he suspects his own partiality in so near a Concern as mine, he chuses to give the Opinion of others about my Book, and then the tryal of my Ointment. which therefore I will add in his Words. After he has given the civil and obliging Opinions of Dr. *Tho. Hoy* and others concerning my Performance, and that the Ointment is the best that ever was offered, continues thus: *I cannot say I have tryed your Ointment on* Shankers, *but I have made tryal of it on an Ulcer of the*

the like Nature, but in a worſe place; which Tryal was made on a Negro *of my own, who had, what we call here, the* Crab-Yaws. *They are a ſort of Ulcers that come upon the Soles of the Feet with* Hard Callous Lips, *ſo hard that it is difficult to cut them. The general Method has been to pare them deep, and then to burn them with a hot Iron, or with ſome Corroſive Powder; ſuch as* Roman Vitriol *or* Verdigrease, *and after all with little ſucceſs. This Boy had one of theſe* Crab-Yaws *on one ſide of his Foot, where the Skin was very hard; to which, after it was pared, I apply'd your Medicine, whereby all the hardneſs was deſtroyed in a few Days, and his Foot is now* Soft *and* Well. The Conſequence of this Experiment is very obvious, and forbids me to enlarge upon it.

But ſuch Diſcoveries are moſt commonly attended with the Murmurings and Reproaches of envious People inſtead of their Thanks, which were a more proper return for the Labours of Inventors. But inſiſting againſt an Information they received, object often

after this manner. Were not *Mercury* and *Turpentine*, say they, in use for curing the Venereal Disease, before this Author's Discovery? I grant they were, but they were not put together before for curing *Shankers:* And if *Pain* and *Ease*; *Four* Days, and *Four* Months, and the *Cutting* off the *Penis*, and a *Security* again that, make no difference in a Practice, I freely give up any Pretence I have to doing Good, by inventing a better as well as a new Method.

The whole *value* of any Medicine is its *usefulness*; and if a *known* Medicine, by combining it with one or more Medicines, or by a new Preparation of it, is good for what it never was before; it is as much to be reputed a *new* Medicine, as if its *Materials* had been *new*. On this Account a *new* Method being invented by the *new* Use of known Medicines, is a far greater addition to the Stock of Physicians, than if a Number of new Materials were added to serve the Purposes of the known Methods. In short, this is as much a *new* Medicine as if we had found out the Use of any known

known Plant, which was not formerly discovered.

When I formerly defended the goodness of this Ointment against the Prejudices I judged would arise from its *Simpleness*, or the *Materials* being *anciently* known; I never imagined I should ever have been charged with taking it, or the hint for making it from any other Author. But since a Report has been spread, with extraordinary Industry, that this Ointment was prescribed formerly by *Faloppius*; but others, with a little more Modesty, that I have improved upon his Composition; it is very proper to clear this Matter, and I declare my great Satisfaction on this Occasion, of this being the great and only Objection made to the Book it self; for as this Trifle has been propagated with great Industry, I do not find that Physicians shew any Inclination to forgive more material Mistakes.

But to set this Affair in its clearest light, take the * Form of an Ointment prescribed by the great *Faloppius*.

* Cap. 82. de tribus Cariei Gallicæ speciebus *pag.* 733. Sexta Curandi ratio.

℞ *Axungiæ porcinæ* ℥ij. *Thuris*, *Aloes ana* ℥j. *Argenti vivi* ℥ij. *Terantur hæc in Mortario, extincto Argento vivo, & fit Unguentum, quo inungimus.*

Now, after relating his Ointment, can any find wherein I have either improved or taken from *Faloppius*? Is it becauſe his Ointment and mine have both *Mercury* or *Quickſilver* in their Compoſition? but then it were too groſs to think theſe Objectors believe *Faloppius* the firſt preſcriber of it, even in an Ointment; yet if they do not why did not I take my Ointment rather from *Galen*, or at leaſt the *Arabians*, rather than from *Faloppius*; ſince all of them have preſcribed Ointments with *Mercury*? Nay the very Ointment which firſt produced a *Salivation* was, at leaſt, taken from *Avicenna* by the Teſtimony of the learned * *Fracaſtorius*.

There is nothing more abſurd than this malicious manner of Reaſoning; and ſuppoſe any one took a Fancy to

* *Cap.* 12. *Lib.* 274. *fol.* 92. *pag.* altera.

make

make *Hippocrates* the Inventer of my Ointment, the ſame reaſoning will ſerve the turn: For *Hippocrates* and earlier Phyſicians apply'd *Turpentine* to *Sores*, which is the other part of the Compoſition of this Ointment; where then is this late Invention? The Argument is the ſame, and *Turpentine* is no part of *Faloppius*'s Compoſition. This manner of Reaſoning will hold againſt *Rudius* or *Ruffus* (*Rhaſes* according to *Pereira*) being the firſt Inventor of their Pills, becauſe they were not the firſt that knew *Aloes* the chief Ingredient in their Compoſition; nor indeed is *Faloppius* of his Ointment, ſince he does not pretend to have been the firſt that uſed *Quickſilver*; either for the purpoſe of drying the *Caries* or *Shankers* (the preſent Deſign) or for any other Symptom of the Pox.

But this Ointment of *Faloppius* does not anſwer, as himſelf acknowledges, but likewiſe gives Pain, becauſe of the *Hogs-lard* and *Aloes*, which my Ointment does not. Beſides, the *Mercury* is the half of my Ointment, and is joined with the beſt *Digeſtive*, and is a tenth part only in his; ſo that

upon all those Accounts it cannot have the same Effect with mine. Moreover, the *Frankincense* is a Specifick for destroying every kind of Tumour, according to *Avicenna*; which therefore *Faloppius* must have depended upon equally with the *Mercury*, because they were both of them used on the same Authority. And herein, say they, consists my Improvement; that I leave out all the unnecessary parts of the Composition, that I have mixed the *Mercury* in a good and sufficient quantity, with a Substance the fittest to make it into the Form of an Ointment, and a more effectual Medicine.

The urging thus their Objection does me sufficient Honour. For have I improved upon the really Great *Faloppius?* And has this Ointment wanted due Improvement these 120 Years? At least, then, I have brought an excellent Ointment to its Perfection, after it has been admired they say for 120 Years, as the Reflections of my Enemies prove, tho' it has been forgot for half the time. Yet the throwing away every Drug of the Composition but one, and using that in five

times

times a greater quantity, with a more proper Ingredient, is a very particular way of Improving; and, on any other Occaſion, may properly be called Inventing. But this I ſubmit to the Reader.

Phyſicians do great hurt to themſelves, and their Faculty, by diſparaging any Method, becauſe it is managed by known Medicines. If by this Calumny they would have us to underſtand that their Practice is by unknown Methods and Medicines, they far outdo all the Quacks and Mountebanks that ever lived, by ſuch Pretences; yet notwithſtanding the folly of theſe Reflections, People are very apt to join with them in this Scandal. Indeed, not to ſpeak of new Medicines, that either are ſo by new Uſes, or new Materials, it is very certain there cannot a greater difference appear in the uſe of the ſame Colours by different Limners, than there is in the ſucceſs of many Medicines by Phyſicians of different Judgments.

But as the People who are beſt at Calumny, are likewiſe the greateſt Boaſters and Pretenders, I lay it down for a general Rule, that no Medicine

is to be received for its ſingular Uſe till it has had many tryals in proper Circumſtances, *i. e.* till it has been uſed on a Number of People equally ill, or that it has its Effects when no reaſonable Hopes are left of a Cure by the beſt of other Medicines, skilfully adminiſtred.

This has been the particular Fate of Phyſick in all Ages, and many have pretended to cure *Shankers* by ſecret Methods, without *Eſcharoticks*, but it never was done before. And as *De Bleguy* paints the Cuſtom of Quacks and this Pretence at the ſame time, I ſhall add his own Words: *Quacks will tell you they will Cure the worſt and moſt frightful* Shankers *in eight or ten Days; and if after this time they find that their Knavery and Ignorance are likely to be diſcovered, they perſuade their Patients that their Remedies are Effectual and Certain, when the* Shankers *are not owing to the Pox; but their Diſtemper having been ſo obſtinate, their Recourſe muſt be to the Cure of the Pox it ſelf.*

Inſtead

Instead of making any Comparison of this History with some of our own Times, I will add another; which together, compleat the Character of Quackism. This is taken from *Musitanus*, who says, *Infirmo suadent fluorem illum UTILEM esse, cùm natura per EUM LOCUM virulentam Materiam expurgare conetur, neque cohiberi debere, quia corpus inficere potest, & pejora eveniunt mala: Hac malitiosâ industriâ, quod illi perficere nequeunt, (STERCORIS ET SANGUINIS EDUCTIONE) per alios curari sub pœnâ majoris damni infirmis prohibent.*

Chap. VI.

Of the Cure of Cryſtallins.

THE Nature of *Cryſtallins*, one ſort of the *Caries* mentioned by *Antonius Muſa*, and called *Taroli* by *Italian* Phyſicians, has been ſo fully diſcovered in the firſt part of this Diſcourſe, that we are under no difficulty in laying down the *Indications* of their *Cure*; eſpecially if we conſider that they are the *Effect* of a *Bruiſe* on a part ſubject to a great Afflux of Humours, and to a *Gangrene*. On which Account the Applications muſt be ſo tempered as to be *Styptical* and *Aſtringent* to contract the *Bladders* without any danger of condenſing the Liquors of the bruiſed part, which might occaſion a *Gangrene*. Or elſe aſtringent *Applications* muſt be ſo well animated with ſpiritous Medicines, that all

all Riſque of ſplitting on the ſame Rock may be avoided.

A Practice of this kind always ſucceeding in Experience, is a ſtrong Confirmation of the *Theory* that was eſtabliſhed: For by it *Cryſtallins* are not a *Symptom* of a *Gonorrhœa*, but a genuine Effect of *Coition*, more eſpecially in the Circumſtances there mentioned. On the other hand, Methods of any other kind either do not ſucceed, or after a very long Time. Mr. *Blegny*'s Experience agrees perfectly with this Doctrine. *Thoſe watry Tumours*, ſays he, *being uſually accompany'd with other grievous Circumſtances, ſome Authors have conſidered them as Symptoms of a Pox, and ſometimes taken them for the Pox it ſelf. And therefore have endeavoured to cure them by* Directing *Purgatives, Sudorificks, and the moſt violent* Diureticks, *the* Fumes *of* Cinnabar, *the Applications of Plaiſters and Ointments prepared with* Mercury; *and in a Word, by all the general Remedies employed for the* Cure *of a Pox. But in this they are groſly miſtaken, for thoſe* watry Tumours *have no dependence upon a Pox;*

and

and it is very certain, that the general Medicines employed in the Cure of it do not effectuate the Cure in ſo ſhort a Time as is neceſſary for the Cure of watry Tumours; which are always ſo urgent, that they come to their height in three or four Days, if they be not check'd by topick *Remedies.*

This was proper to be ſhewn from one of the beſt Books we have on theſe Subjects, *Firſt*, That I might not appear altogether ſingular in an Opinion which may ſeem ſtrange to moſt Phyſicians: Then *Secondly*, Becauſe they may rather embrace it on the *Authority* of a dead and foreign Practitioner than from any living *Author*; howſoever this Opinion be ſupported on Experience, and the beſt *Reaſon*. But Monſieur *Blegny* not taking his *Indications* from the *Nature* of *Cryſtallins*, but the *Appearance* of their Water, falls into as great, tho' not ſo pernicious Miſtakes, as ſome other Authors, and fancies that the *Water* of the *Bladders* may be carry'd off, as is commonly ſaid, by *Medicines* that *Purge* upon *Water*; and he ſtill bears ſo great a Tenderneſs for the

Specificks

Specificks of the *Pox*, that he would have them mixed with ſome he recommends for Venereal *Ulcers* and *Shankers*; but withal, that none of theſe ought to hinder our uſing *proper* Topicks: Which he ſays, *Are ſo much the more neceſſary, that they only are ſo ſucceſsfully employed in curing ſome Patients; that without them* Internal *Remedies would prove ineffectual.* Now as theſe *Topicks* are ſo *neceſſary*, that all *internal* Medicines will prove *ineffectual* in curing *Cryſtallins* without them, and as he uſes *Purging* Medicines only with a View to diſcharge the Water, which they cannot do, ſo we may ſafely conclude, that Mr. *Blegny* has not made a right uſe of his Experience, and that *Cryſtallins* are cured only by *Topical* Medicines, without having any regard to a *Gonorrhœa*, a *Shanker*, or any other of their Symptoms.

The *Cryſtallins* have been commonly reckoned among the moſt terrible Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, and tho' neither the Notion, nor Experience I have of its Cure, can induce me to that perſuaſion; I hope the Pra-

ctice of other Authors, which confirms this my Opinion rather than overturns it, ſufficiently warrants the Liberty I have taken to differ from them. And therefore that Means, proper to cure this Symptom, may not be wanting, however different our Opinions are about its Nature, we find the following Methods chiefly recommended.

Muſitanus thinks the *Spirit* of *Tobacco* the only Medicine ſufficient againſt this great Evil, which he thus prepares.

℞ *Tabaci foliorum viridium q. v. Infundant. vino Malvatico. Tinctura utatur ſine diſtillatione.*

The *Cryſtallins* are to be touched with this Tincture five times at moſt, after it is firſt humbled with *ſublimate* or *precipitated Mercury*. This is to be done when the Patient is lying, leſt the Violence of the Pain, becauſe of the violent Operation of the Tincture, ſhould make him drop down in Convulſions.

If this Symptom was near as fatal as this Author pronounces it, or if it was attended with ſuch dreadful Conſequences

ſequences in its only Cure, it ought deſervedly to be reckoned the moſt terrible Symptom of the *Gonorrhœa* or of the *Pox*.

But Monſieur *de Blegny*, and moſt Practitioners, do not find the *Cryſtallins* ſo dangerous a Symptom, or to require ſo violent a Remedy, tho' he be led away with greater Apprehenſions of Danger than ever he obſerved, and had occaſion to fear; for he finds that *Drying* and *Diſcuſſing* Medicines are a ſufficient Cure of *Cryſtallins*, and gives Forms accordingly of *Camphorated Spirit* of *Wine*, making a *Paſte* with *Bean-flower*, *Lime-water*, and *Sal armoniack*, and even comes to *Aſtringent* Medicines; as *Whites* of *Eggs* with *Allum*, mixed with *Sympathetick Powder*.

But as I have already obſerved, the *Bruiſe* requiring *warm* Medicines, in order to diſcuſs the Liquors, or to make them flow, ſuffers very much by indiſcreet Applications of Aſtringent and Drying Medicines, made for waſting the Liquor of the *Cryſtallins*; whereby a *Gangrene* often enſues, as would be the Conſequence of all other conſiderable Bruiſes that are treated with

with theſe or the like Medicines. And therefore the Applications ought rather to have the greateſt view to the Contuſion, and may carry ſome degree of Aſtringency with them; as

℞ *Aq. Calc.* ℥iij. *Spir. Vini Gallici* ℥ij. *M. & foveatur Pars affecta tepide quater vel quinquies in Die.*

℞ *Folior. Abſynth. M.* j. *Flor. Chamæmel. Sambuc. ana M.* ß. *Coq. in aq. Calc.* ℔jß. *ad* ⅓ *Conſumptionem. Colaturæ per expreſſionem factæ add. Spir. Vin.* ℥vj.

When no further Apprehenſions remain from the bruiſed part, the former Medicines may be made more Aſtringent, with ſome *Roman Vitriol* diſſolved in them, or ſome *Aq. Opthalmica Sapphyrina*; which will perfect the Cure without any Preparation of *Mercury*, or adminiſtring any ſort of *inward* Medicines.

But as neither the Spirit of Tobacco; nor the moſt powerful and effectual of the other Medicines can be ſaid to deſtroy the Venereal Contagion, while they cure *Cryſtallins*, there is

is not sufficient Experience for asserting their being occasioned by it; since neither their *Nature* nor *Cure* give any proof of it. And therefore the former Doctrine that *Crystallins* are rather the Effect of *Coition* than of *Contagion*, is plain from both Experience and Reason. No doubt they may be together, but in that Case neither of them is the Cause of the other.

Chap. VII.

Of the Cure of the Phimosis *and* Periphimosis.

I Cannot agree to the Opinion of Authors, who affirm that the *natural* uneasiness of the *Præputium* to pass backwards on the *Glans*, is any degree of a *Phimus* or *Phimosis*, since it may be push'd back, and reduced, without the least *danger* of its *strangulating*. But when the *choaking* of the *Præputium* is the Cause of *Pain*,

Inflammation, *Flux* of *Humours*, and of a *Gangrene*, the Symptoms of a *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* very well deserve our special Care and Consideration.

This preternatural Ineptitude of the *Præputium* to cover or uncover the *Glans*, proceeds from the thickness it acquires by *Shankers* on it, or the *Glans*: Even the Scabs of the Small-pox were observed to produce a *thickness*, and a *Phimosis* as really as *Shankers* or *Crystallins*, and therefore equal regard must be had to the *Shankers* and *Crystallins*, as to the *Præputium* in curing those Symptoms.

It is true, our first endeavour is to abate the thickness of the *Foreskin*, in order to get at the *Shankers* which occasion it: But, after that, the curing the *Shankers* and *Crystallins* are the only security against a new thickness. How the *Shankers* and *Crystallins* are to be cured, has been already considered in the two foregoing Chapters. Now a *Phimosis* or *Periphimosis* are to be managed with Medicines that can discuss the Humours, and abate the Inflammation; or else with powerful *Suppurating* Medicines, whereby the Humours are speedily discharged.

ed. By either of these Methods the *Præputium* will become pliable, and may pass *backwards* or *forwards* on the *Glans*; and with that certainty, that there will be no occasion to have recourse to the troublesome and painful Operation of cutting the Foreskin.

These Indications would seem to be drawn from some Theory by the Practice of Authors, and truly arise from mine; yet it is certain that as the *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* are occasioned by the *Shankers* on the *Glans* and *Præputium*, so the curing of them to any degree will suffer the *Præputium* to pass easily on the *Glans*. In that Case the *Phimosis* is not only more speedily cured, but also without any Application or Operation whatsoever. This Method is still unknown to Practitioners, tho' it may be easily practised.

But leaving these Considerations, I shall give an Account of some other practices which Physicians pursue without any Design, nor are they founded on any Theory or Notion that can be proposed from the *Nature* or *Symptoms* of *Shankers*. These are the use of cold *Water* sprinkled on the Belly and *private Parts*, while the reducing of

the *Preputium* is endeavoured by a Hand wet likewise in cold Water. Others would *drain* the Humour that comes from the Foreskin, by insinuating *green Gentian-Roots*, the *Pith* of the *Way-faring-Tree*, or a *bit* of *Spunge* between the *Glans* and *Foreskin*. But as the former Method can assuage the *Erection* of the *Penis*, but cannot contribute to the Cure of, or to prevent a *Phimosis*; and as the last proceeds on on a false Supposition, that watry Humours congested in the Foreskin can be drained by such Applications, the vain Expectations of such Attempts become manifest. On the contrary, the moisture imbibed when these Medicines are apply'd, swells them, and thereby the Parts are distended, and Pain, with a greater Afflux of Humours, is caused; so that they rather *increase* than *abate* the Symptoms.

℞ *Folior. Dulcamaræ M.* iv. *Seminis Lini pulverati* ℥iv. *Decoque in Vino Moschato, Cretico, vel Larido Porcino ad Cataplasmatis Consistentiam, quod applica.*

℞ *Rad. Bryoniæ albæ magnæ, bene nutritæ, & in Taleolas sectæ* ℔ß.

Frig.

Frig. in Sartagine quousque contabescat. Cola, & adde Terebinthinæ Abietis, ℔ß. *Ceræ* ʒij. *M. F. Unguent. viscidum.*

℞ *Radic. Althææ, Liliorum alborum ana* ʒiij. *Coq. in Aqua communi. Pistentur, & trajiciantur per Setaceum; dein adde capitum Alliorum sub Cineribus coctorum* ʒiij. *Ol. Liliorum & Pinguedinis Anseris & Anatis ana* ʒjß. *Farinæ Seminis Lini q. s. M. F. Cataplasma.*

℞ *Mucaginis Althææ, Fœnugræci, Ficuum Pinguium ana* ʒiij. *Olei Liliorum & Chamæmel. ana* ʒj. *Pingued. Anser. & Axungiæ Porcinæ* ʒß. *Terebinth. Venet.* ʒjß. *Ammoniaci & Galbani Aceto solutorum ana* ʒj. *Cer. nov. q. s. M. F. Ceratum instar Diachyli magni.*

℞ *Rad. Alth. Lilior. albor. ana* ʒj. *Folior. Malv. Mercurial. ana M.* j. *Coquant. ad Mollitiem; quibus contusis adde Farinæ Tritici, Hordei ana* ʒjß. *Butyr. recent. Pinguedin. Gallinæ ana* ʒij. *Ol. Chamæmel. q. s. F. Cataplasma tepide imponendum.*

Many other Forms of Fomentations and Cataplasms might be added; but as several, very useful in the present

Caſe, have been already mentioned on other occaſions, I chuſe to leave them to the diſcretion of the Phyſician. Thoſe now mentioned will either diſcuſs the Swelling or break it, and make it run out like a *Meliceris* Humour in a reaſonable time, without ever coming to the painful Operation.

The Nature of a *Phimoſis* in Women does not differ from that in Men, when a Venereal Cauſe produces them both. In the *Phimoſis* of a Man the *Præputium* cannot be drawn back, nor the *Glans* uncovered. By that of a Woman all admiſſion into the *Vagina* is barr'd. The firſt from the thickneſs of the *Præputium*, the laſt from the ſwelling of the *Caruncles*, the angryneſs of the *Sphincter*, and other Parts at the *entry* of the *Vagina*; which Swellings proceed from the *Shankers* on the *Caruncles*, as the *Phimoſis* did from the *Shankers* on the *Glans* and *Præputium*. And therefore the *Cure* of a *Phimoſis* in *Women* muſt be by allaying the Swelling with *ſoftning* and *emollient* Applications, and by proper Applications to the *Shankers*; all which we have already ſhewn in treating the *Phimoſis* of *Men*.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

HITHERTO ſuch Symptoms only have been conſidered as attend moſt commonly the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa*; whether they have proceeded from the ſharpneſs or other accidental qualities of the Running, or are the natural effects of the Medicines adminiſtred for curing a *Gonorrhœa*, or the miſtakes and errors in applying them. And indeed as all the ill Conſequences that were ever obſerved, truly flow from the mentioned Cauſes, yet there are ſeveral others that ſeldom occur; which, for that reaſon, have not been faithfully related, nor ever yet explained.

These are to be the Subject of our following Considerations, and if they can be drawn out of the Principles formerly laid down, and the Account of the Medicines already produced, so that the particular Cause of each of these strange Effects may be assigned; we may modestly affirm that the former Theory is compleat, it setting before us the constant uniformity we always discern in the Works of Nature. Whereas, for the want of a Theory of this Nature, the Administration of the most innocent Medicines, and of the best adapted Compositions for a general Practice, have proved most uncertain, and often dangerous, even in the hands of the most experienc'd Practitioners; insomuch, that there is not a greater variety of Events to be found in administring any Medicine in any Disease, than may be observed in administring the same Medicine, in the different but unobserved Circumstances of a Person ill of a *Gonorrhœa*; nor is a solid and judicious Theory more wanting for conducting us in the practice of a *Fever*, than in the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*.

Had not these Difficulties and Disappointments often returned, and

brought

brought along with them Reproaches not to be ſuffered by Practitioners of a liberal Education, the Phyſicians that firſt brought this Diſeaſe out of its original Darkneſs and Confuſion, could not have failed of bringing it to a certainty long before this time; while ſinking under ſuch Diſcouragements, they left the farther Proſecution, or rather Practice, of it to a ſet of Practitioners of another Order, that could better bear up under Calumny, but who were not able to make any Improvement in the Practice, by rendring that more certain or more ſafe; all of them ſucceeding on many Occaſions, and none of them in every particular. The reaſon of all this difficulty, is their never having been apprized that the Matter of the Running was a natural Liquor, that comes under a variety of Circumſtances which occaſions very different and contrary Effects, when it is to be wrought upon by the ſame kind of Medicines, in the like Doſes. This injudicious Adminiſtration of the beſt Medicines occaſions all the Difficulty and Misfortunes already mentioned, as well as thoſe we are about to relate; ſome whereof

whereof have not been heard of thro' the long and extenſive practice of this Diſeaſe.

And therefore I will purſue thoſe evils in the moſt eaſy Method, and propoſe them in the Periods and Order wherein they commonly appear. *Firſt*, we will inquire into the grievous Symptoms ariſing from any check given to the Running when it begins to ſhew it ſelf, and we find thoſe Symptoms always moſt grievous when the Corruption that does not flow is moſt ſharp. *Secondly*, we will conſider Symptoms that appear after the Running has been in a conſiderable quantity, but that it ſtops of a ſudden. *Thirdly*, the reaſon why the Running ſometimes continues in ſuch a quantity, as is the Oozing of a Sore that cannot be heal'd up; and on that account (I ſuppoſe) is called a *Gleet*. And *Laſtly*, I will conſider what manner of hurt happens in the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa*, when the paſſage of Urine along the *Urethra* is hindred or interrupted, or how a *Caruncle* and *Carnoſity* are produced.

Chap. VIII.

The Algedo *or Running check'd in the beginning, and the Conſequence of its ſtopping.*

AMong the various Accidents that happen in the Courſe of a *Gonorrhœa*, none is attended with more violent Pain, and more dire Conſequences than a Running ſtopping ſoon after it appears, which we may properly call the *Algedo*; yet I do not find that any Author has offered any Obſervation of this kind to the World; which neglect very much arraigns their Sincerity, or the Accurateneſs, at leaſt, they pretend to, in relating the various Appearances that occur in the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*. *Muſitanus* alone ſuggeſts the Symptom, but injudiciouſly places it among thoſe that precede

precede a *Caruncle*. * For he alledges that we may apprehend a growing *Caruncle*, *Ex prægreſsâ fœdâ Gonorrhœâ, quâ modò Stranguriam, modò Dyſuriam, jam Iſchuriam infert.* But I have obſerved, that if the Running does not proceed after the common manner already related, but continues to be in a ſmall quantity, as it always ſhews it ſelf at firſt; or if it ſtops without any ſenſible and obvious Cauſe of an improper Adminiſtration; in that Caſe there is often an intenſe Inflammation on the *Glans*, and an inſufferable Pain ſtriking into the *Anus*, ſometimes into the *Teſticles*, without their being in the leaſt ſwell'd, and moſt commonly into the Bladder, which laſt Pain is always attended with a frequent deſire of making Water; but it is made in a very ſmall quantity, and with much difficulty. Theſe Symptoms thus related become very manifeſt from the account formerly given of the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa*, and if we recollect what was † then ſaid of the ſharpneſs of the

* Cap. iv. Lib. 3. de Lue Venereâ.
† *Chap.* v. *part* 1.

Liquor

Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, we ſhall eaſily explain the Nature and productive Cauſe of this Symptom. For let the infected Liquor of the *Lacunæ* be ty'd up by Applications or Adminiſtrations of any kind, or become groſſer on a ſickly account, ſo that the *Stimulus* of the Corruption does not excite the quantity of the Efflux in a due proportion; in that Caſe the Liquor is ſtill more corrupted, and becomes more ſharp. Now this ſharp Liquor being conſtantly apply'd in the Excretory Ducts of the *Glands*, to the membranous Coat of the *Urethra*, excites Pain and an Inflammation, as has been often ſhewn in many former places of this Book.

Pain being thus made in the *Urethra*, we may eaſily conceive how it is propagated into the Bladder, and other Parts mentioned in the foregoing Deſcription; for the *Urethra* is a continued Duct to the Neck of the Bladder, and the Inflammation is very readily carry'd its length, and communicated to the Bladder, and with it the Pain. This is likewiſe the reaſon that the *Vaſa Deferentia* and *Veſiculæ Seminales*, that open into the *U-*

rethra, partake of this Inflammation, and communicate the Pain into the *Testicles:* As also, that the Pain is convey'd into the *Anus* by the means of the *Accelerating Muscles* of the *Penis* which terminate in that part.

But to explain these Symptoms more particularly, that the Design we have in curing may become more obvious and direct; we will begin with accounting for the frequent desire of making Water, and why it is voided with great Pain, and in a small quantity. The reason of this Symptom is, that the Neck of the Bladder being vastly inflamed, it is vehemently stimulated by the saltness of the Water, and by this stimulating a frequent desire of discharging it is excited. The Bladder it self being also inflamed, it cannot be so easily apply'd for expelling the Urine, and therefore it is thrown out in a smaller quantity; and, upon both accounts, is made with great Pain. Moreover the Neck of the Bladder being thickned by the Inflammation, it is opened or dilated with great difficulty, and therefore the Urine is neither freely expell'd, nor without great Pain.

The

The frequent irritating the Bladder with the ſharp Urine, is the Reaſon why the quick and repeated Pain in making Water is a more conſtant Symptom of the ſtoppage of the corrupted Matter, than are either the Pain in the *Anus* or in the *Teſticles*; though the Pain in theſe is produced as really by the Pain in the *Urethra* as that in the Bladder, but not ſo directly. For Pain made in contiguous Parts is occaſioned by the *Stimulus* or Compreſſion of adjacent parts that are affected; ſo that the derived Pain is equally owing to the Inflammation, as is the Pain in the Part originally affected. Daily Experience affords us various and ſenſible Examples of Pain derived to a contiguous Part from another that is firſt hurt. A Pain any way produced in a Finger is not only propagated by the common bending *Muſcles* that may ſend a Branch to ſome diſtance, and thus be carry'd directly a great length up the Arm; but it likewiſe affects other *Muſcles* in the ſame contiguity, and reaches farther than the origin of any of the *Muſcles* of the Fingers, and may be propagated to

Parts

Parts very distant from that first affected with Pain.

But, which is more surprizing, contiguous Parts affected mutually by the Inflammation of either, not only receive impressions of Pain from each other, but will even adhere and stick to one another. The Adhesion of the *Lungs* to the *Pleura* is an affection of this kind, as is the Adhesion of an *Intestine* to the *Peritonæum*, *Bladder*, and such Adhesions of many other Parts that have often been found in dissecting Bodies, especially those that were morbid or sickly.

All these grievous Symptoms being produced by the retarded Efflux of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, notwithstanding that is sharp and corrupted, and commonly flows in a greater quantity upon that account; yet as this Liquor is found at present in a small quantity for Reasons afterwards to be assigned, it acquires the greatest degree of Corruption possible, and that by its not running off in the ordinary quantity. Now as this very sharp Liquor is constantly apply'd to the *Urethra* by its continuing in the *Lacunæ*, which run parallel to its inner Coat, the Pain is render'd

render'd more and more intenſe. Our inquiry therefore muſt be why this Efflux is retarded, notwithſtanding that the Liquor is more ſharp, or is indued with a greater *Stimulus*, a Cauſe we formerly found ſufficient for exciting a Running. It will eaſily be believ'd that Injections and Medicines, that are any thing Aſtringent, inwardly adminiſter'd have ſufficient Power to check the diſcharge of the corrupted Liquor; nay Medicines of ſuch Qualities are eſteemed ſo ſufficient a Cauſe that ſeldom any other has been aſſigned for the interruption; ſo that we may aſſert that theſe Medicines are ſometimes the occaſion of checking the free Efflux of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, tho' it be corrupted and were otherwiſe ſharp enough to produce a Running.

But another Cauſe never yet aſſigned for producing ſuch a ſtoppage, is when the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, even in this its corrupted State, acquires an extraordinary groſſneſs, and on that account becomes incapable to flow, or flows only in a very inconſiderable quantity. This groſſneſs of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is acquir'd from

neſs in the Blood it ſelf in a great many Diſeaſes, as in a Cold, a Fever, &c. The way how this groſſneſs is formed by a Cold or a Fever, is obvious from the general defect of Secretions at that time; inſomuch that *Hippocrates* obſerves that *Ulcers*, and I have obſerved that *Iſſues*, very commonly dry up in the beginning of a Fever. And therein great Colds, when a Fever is generating, and in ſeveral other Diſtempers, the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is become ſo groſs, that the quantity of its Efflux is but moderately augmented; tho' it being corrupted it ſtimulates the *Glands* and their excretory *Ducts*, and for that reaſon ought to encreaſe its quantity conſiderably: Hence it is that the Pain, and all the formerly mentioned Evils or Misfortunes are produced.

Some very good Practitioners who have been apprized of the great danger and difficulty that ariſes from the ſlow Running in this Circumſtance of a Fever, have attributed the ſlowneſs of a Running, or the ſmallneſs of its quantity to the heat of the Fever, which they ſuppoſed did lick up the Matter of the Running; but this ſlow

Efflux

Efflux is truly an unaptneſs in the Liquors to run off, and that becauſe of their thickneſs.

What was formerly ſaid of an inward *Shanker* ſuppreſſing the Running, may give ſome ſuſpicion of its being an occaſion of this terrible Symptom; but *Shankers* ſeldom give any preat Pain, nor do they infect the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* till they begin to diſſolve; and this Liquor not being infected during the hardneſs of the *Shanker*, there is not naturally any Pain produced on that account, or *Shankers* in the *Urethra* never produce this painful Symptom. All this is ma-manifeſt from the Experience of inward *Shankers* mentioned in their proper Place.

From what has been ſaid it plainly appears, that the Inflammation and Pain in the *Urethra*, in the *Glans*, *Bladder*, *Teſticles*, and in the *Anus*, are altogether the Conſequence of this ſharp Liquor being pent up in the *Lacunæ*; and therefore, that in curing theſe Symptoms, little or no regard is to be had to the Inflammation in the mentioned Parts, but rather to what may make the pent up Liquor flow. Indeed

the folly of endeavouring to cure Diſeaſes, by taking aim at their Symptoms, is as conſpicuous in the preſent Caſe as it can be in any other whatſoever. So that Bleeding, Emulſions, and other cool Adminiſtrations that moſt readily occur to *French* Surgeons, are of no manner of uſe. But Bathing, that commonly goes along with the former, is of great uſe; tho' not for cooling an Inflammation, as they think, it really ſatisfying the principal End and Deſign of unlocking the *Lacunæ*, and giving a paſſage to the ſtagnating Liquor. So vaſtly different is a Practice managed upon Analogy, and a blind Experience, and when our Experience is directed by reaſon.

And therefore as the Indication of Cure is always beſt drawn from the Nature of the Diſeaſe, I will endeavour to deduce the Method of Cure from the Nature of this Symptom thus explained, which being occaſioned by the diſcharge out of the *Lacunæ* being very little or nothing at all; and that upon the account the extraordinary groſſneſs their Liquor acquires, either on account of the preſent ſtate of the Blood, or that the Blood and the

the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is become thicker by the means of Medicines that bring this quality of thickneſs upon the Blood. The Method of Cure therefore conſiſts in deſtroying the mentioned groſſneſs of theſe Liquors, which will be found more eaſily done when this thickneſs is acquired by Medicines, than when it is occaſioned by the Means expreſſed, while I inveſtigated the Symptoms of of Inflammation and Pain.

In conducting the Practice of Phyſicians for relieving theſe Symptoms, I cannot proceed in the Method of giving the Deſigns and Preſcriptions of other Authors, none other having ſpoke of this Accident before me, and on that account we have not any Method for curing what either they never obſerved; or they were afraid to relate Symptoms ſo ſurprizing, and at the ſame time ſo new, leſt the firſt ſhould caſt ſome Reflexion on their Judgment in treating, or the laſt on their Skill in diſcerning them. But as I am ſure that no ſuch Symptom has been mentioned among Pyſicians; ſo the Miſtakes I might be under in firſt apprehending it, give more credit to the

reſt of the Relation to Men of worth and ingenuous Phyſicians.

HISTORY. I.

In *Auguſt* 1716 I was ſent for to viſit a Patient who had been long ill of a *Gonorrhœa*, which had been checked by an Injection made with *Aq. Plantag. Mel Roſar.* and *ſacch. Saturni.* He had it once check'd before he brought it from a foreign Country. As I found the Running of a very green Colour, and the *Glans* very much inflam'd, I was perſuaded that the Inflammation was contiued from about the firſt *Lacunæ* down to the Neck of the Bladder, ſo that the beſt Courſe was to excite the Running.

For this purpoſe I preſcribed him a Doſe of *Æthiops antimonialis* to be taken every Night going to Bed, and in two or three Days the Running encreaſed, and his Pains vaniſhed.

℞ *Æthiop. antimonial.* ℈j. *G. Guaiac. gr.* x. *M. & cap. eundo cubitum. Repetatur omni veſperi.*

This

This *Æthiops* is made with equal parts of crude *Mercury*, and the *Antimon. medicinale*, as is the *Æthiops mineralis*. As for the *Antimonium medicinale* it ſhall be deſcribed in the Chapter about the ſwelling of the *Teſticles*.

HISTORY II.

It was in *Auguſt* 1716 that I found the *Algedo*, when a Gentleman put himſelf under my Care to be cured of a *Gonorrhœa*; but finding he was ill of a continual Fever, I recommended it to him to return to his Lodging and to go to Bed.

Next Morning his Running was in a very ſmall quantity, tho' it had then appeared five Days; the *Glans* was prodigiouſly inflamed, and the Fever of a low ſort, that was like to hold him a Fortnight or three Weeks.

I told him that in his Circumſtances no Method for curing a *Gonorrhœa* could agree with the Practice of the Fever, excepting that by a proper Injection; but ſomething extraordinary appearing in the Running, I was not willing to make uſe of this new Me-

thod in a Caſe liable to a great variety of Accidents, whereby both I and the Method might be expoſed to much obloquie; and as the Infection could not creep into the Blood by neglecting to cure it, the ſafeſt Courſe we could take was for curing the Fever.

Our Matters went very ſucceſsfully while we purſued this view, but I was ſurprized that the Running did not encreaſe as the Fever came to its ſtate; but was rather leſs, and the Gentleman begun then to complain of a Pain in making Water, and that he had often occaſion to make it. In a Fortnight the Fever went off, but my Patient was not yet in a Condition to enter upon any Courſe for the *Gonorrhœa*, which continued to be as was related at the beginning. When he had been three or four Days about the Houſe, and the Seaſon of the Year warm, he was tempted to go out a walking in an adjacent Garden, tho' the Wind was *Eaſterly*, and the Garden on the River ſide. He took cold, and the pain and deſire of making Water encreaſed ſo vehemently, that he could not Sleep, but ſent early next Morning for me.

When

When I had considered these Symptoms I found the Bladder was inflam'd, but did not dream of this Inflammation being derived from some other part, and therefore I ordered him Emulsions, Bathing, to be bled, and Clysters on account of this Inflammation. Moreover, the Pain being excessive he sometimes took Clysters in a very small quantity, in which were five Grains of *Opium*, to procure a little quiet and respite from it. But as these Methods and Applications afforded small Relief, I was joyned with another Physician, who agreeing with me about the Opinion I had of the Bladder being inflam'd, we pursued the former view with changes of Medicines, and with as little success.

The Pain darting some time into the *Anus* gave the other Physician some suspicion of the *Piles*, but I thought it passed into that part from the Bladder, as I did believe the Pain he found sometimes in some one of his *Testicles* likewise did. Nay, after every Day suspecting a new Disease, this Physician at length suspected his having a *Carnosity*, which I convinc'd him to be impossible in so little a time; yet

yet these differences occasioned mention to be made of having assistance from a Surgeon, which I readily agreed to, and was mightily pleased with the Person he named, tho' he was a Stranger to me, he having a very good Character both for his Honesty and Skill.

But before we met the Disease shewed it self, for in the Water appeared a great deal of Running, and of a Slough; so that afterwards we found we could have no other end to pursue than that of exciting the Running. The Surgeon confessed he never had any such Case, but that the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* had been licked up by the Fever. I added that the Fever had certainly hindred the Running, as I have formerly explained, together with the mentioned Symptoms of Pain in the Bladder, *Anus* and *Testicles*; but when this Surgeon and I were met alone at this Patient's Lodging, I offered my Opinion about the true Cause of all such Accidents, which he generously acquiesced in, and told me he had long entertained a like Opinion. He took occasion likewise to declare to my Patient, that no Method could have

have been taken for the *Gonorrhœa* that would not put him in danger of his Life, or have ended in the *Lues Venerea*.

The Method therefore we took to provoke the Running, was by giving mercurial Medicines, and purging them off.

℞ *Calomelan. gr.* xv. *Laud. opiati granum, Conſ. Cynosbat. F. Bol. quem capiat eundo cubitum, & repetatur veſperi ad alias duas vices.*

℞ *Dec. Sennæ Gereon.* ℥iv. *Mann. Calabrin.* ℥ß. *M. F. potio purgans manè, conſumptis priùs Bolulis, cum regimine propinanda.*

He proceeded in this Method almoſt a Month before he was free from Pain. In all that time his Running never was in a great quantity. He was obliged to perſiſt taking the Emulſions, Broth, and other ſoft Liquors that were formerly preſcribed for the Inflammation, which were proper enough to eaſe this Symptom, though not to cure it. When the pain and difficulty in making Water were removed, the ſmall *Gonorrhœa* was cu-

red by one of the common Forms mentioned in this * Book.

HISTORY III.

In the ſame Month of *Auguſt* 1716, I received a Letter from a Gentleman in the Countrey, deſiring my Advice for an intolerable Pain he had when he made Water, and that the frequent deſire he had to make it; which he always made in a very little quantity. He told me that he often was afflicted with the Pain in his *Teſticles*, or in the *Anus*, when it was not working about his Bladder. He found he had a *Gonorrhœa* that Morning, which ſtopt by Noon, and ever ſince that time he has been tortured with Pain.

Theſe Symptoms encreaſed ſo faſt upon him before he could expect an Anſwer to his Letter, that he forthwith came to *London* and made me a witneſs of his Torment. But as it was manifeſt that the Pain was occaſion'd by ſtopping of the *Gonorrhœa*, and this by an exceſſive Cold; I endeavoured to excite the Running, and

* *Part.* 2. *Chap.* 2. §. 1.

that

that by the mentioned Method of *Calomel Bolus*'s he took four Evenings succeſſively, which were afterwards purged off next Morning after he had taken every *Bolus*. His drink was as ſoft as we could contrive it, but not diuretical, and his Diet was chiefly Broth; yet we found no manner of reſpite from theſe terrible Symptoms in a Fortnight. And therefore I ordered mercurial Medicines of greater Efficacy, and that he ſhould have taken a *Bolus* every other Evening made with gr. viij. of *Turbith Mineral*; which neither Purging nor Vomiting him, each Doſe was augmented to gr. xiv. in the turn of a Fortnight; which very great Doſe would purge him twice or thrice, but never vomited him. I would gladly have put him into a *Salivation*, rather than have continued in a Courſe of ſo vaſt Doſes of ſo rough a Medicine; but ſome Buſineſs he had then depending did not admit of it, ſo that I was forced to proceed in this Method for a Month or five Weeks before he found any benefit from it. After that time he had no darting into the *Anus*, he made his Water very freely and without

pain,

pain, but he ſuſpected that he ſometimes found a darting into one of his *Teſticles*. He run a little for three or four Days, but it afterwards ceaſed of its ſelf.

When our Matters were brought to this paſs I had him purged four or five ſeveral times, intermitting always a Day between the purging; and after he had taken this Phyſick I ordered him gr. xv. *Turp. miner.* twice a Week for a Fortnight. After all, he drank a very ſtrong Decoction of the Woods for ſix Weeks together.

Notwithſtanding the great quantity of *Mercury* this Gentleman had taken, which he took as well as the Diet-drink with the utmoſt exactneſs of Diet and manner of Living, he broke out all over his Body four Months after he had finiſhed this Courſe; yet he found nothing to complain of, but that he had at times a ſmall darting Pain in ſome one of his *Teſticles*. This Misfortune put us under the neceſſity of a *Salivation* for a more perfect Cure, and his Affairs now favouring this Method, he went ſtraight under that Courſe.

He

. He ſpit about two Quarts every Day for about a Month, and about a Quart in a Day for three Weeks more; in the laſt part of this time he felt no manner of Pain; yet in leſs than ſix Weeks after the *Salivation*, he broke out again in his Legs and Arms, but was cured by the *Merc. diaphoret.* of *Paracelſus*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Swelling of the Teſticles.

THE Swelling of the *Teſticles* has never yet been explained upon any *Hypotheſis*, and is a Symptom that in all appearance is as hard to ſubmit to my Theory. The choaking up the Liquor of the *Proſtatæ*, or of the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, promis'd better the clearing up this difficulty, than any Accident that can happen

happen to the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* so remote from the *Testicles*, which I have assigned to be the subject Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*. It has already been evinced that there is not any other possible Source for the Running besides the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*; and I hope at present to shew that some Accidents which happen about its Efflux are very sufficient to produce the Swelling of the *Testicles*. Upon which account the Theory will become complete and uniform, every Symptom and Accident flowing from the same original.

In order to make this account clear and easy, it is proper to take a more particular view of some Parts of Generation than was formerly necessary to be done. These Parts are all that lie between the *Penis* and the *Testicles* themselves; in the first being placed the original Seat of the Disease, and in the last the most remote Symptom.

It is more than half a Century that Anatomists have found that a *Testicle* is nothing else than a Clew of Vessels, which are six in Number; three of which run in the outward part, and three

three on the under: These, after having perforated the *Albuginea*, creep to the top of it, and there inflect a multitude of small Vessels, that enter and form the Substance of the *Testicle*. The first Coat which rises from the *Peritonæum* is call'd the *Erythroïs* or *Vaginalis*; its inner Coat which nearly incloses it is whitish, and is therefore called *Albuginea*.

Upon the Body of the *Testicle* lies the *Epididymis*, which sticks to it more firmly at each end than it does in the middle, and its ends are moderately depressed. The windings observed in the *Epididymis* are the Origines of the *Vas Deferens*, and seem designed by nature to collect and perfect the Seed.

The *Vas Deferens* is white and hard, its Capacity is small when it first rises out of the *Epididymis*, but it grows larger and wider as it proceeds towards the Seminal Vessels and *Urethra*. When it approaches the first of these, it becomes *Varicous*, and at length is inserted into the *Urethra*. At its end a *Caruncle* is affixed, which, like a Valve hinders the Urine to rush into the *Vas Deferens*, and the

Seed from falling continually into the *Urethra*. The Seed does not remain in this Veſſel, but is conveyed by it into the *Veſiculæ Seminales*.

The *Veſiculæ Seminales*, as was formerly obſerved in the firſt Part of this Book, are ſituated backwards on the end of the Neck of the Urinary Bladder.

In examining the *Penis*, the nervous Body was formerly deſcribed as far as it then ſuited that Occaſion; but a more particular inquiry being neceſſary for the preſent Purpoſe, it muſt be obſerved that this *Nerveo-ſpongious* Body has two Branches which are broad and flat, and are firmly ty'd on both ſides to the *Os Pubis* and *Iſchium*. They unite as they join the *Pubes*, but not ſo intimately but that they may be ſeparated, each Part having its proper Membrane and Veſſels. The Subſtance of the *Crura* is very different from that which conſtitutes the ſpongious Bodies; for it ſeems to be more glandular than even the glandular part of the *Penis* ſhewn by Mr. *Ruyſch*. The *Penis* is faſtned to that Bone with membranous Fibres, and with a ſtrong Ligament which proceeds from

from thence upon the Back of the nervous Body.

The nervous Body and *Urethra* have Blood Vessels from the *Hypogastriks*.

The spongy Substance which is contained in the nervous Body, and its Thighs is altogether an heap of Blood-vessels that communicate with one another, and are invested with their proper Membrane, propagating from the substance of the nervous Body, and a fibrous Net-work which supports these Vessels, and keeps them in a fit and proper situation. A great number of small Arteries run thro' the nervous Body, two large Arteries entring into the spongy Substance of the *Penis*, on each side one; but there are two more Arteries that go directly to the *Glans*, without ever dipping into the Substance of the *Penis*.

It may seem needless to mention the *Urethra* or its *Lacunæ*, after the particular account given of them in the beginning of this Book; but the latter having been very successfully injected from the *Aorta*, and with them all the Blood-vessels that belong to the Coats of the *Testicles*, *Prostata*, *Vesiculæ*

Seminales, the *Penis*, *Urethra* and *Glans*; it is very material for my Reader to be informed of a great number of *Lacunæ* down to the very Neck of the Bladder, upon the *Verumontanum*, and of each side of it, but all of them opening towards the *Penis*. The rest I do not mention, since they are to be seen on the Figure beautifully and truly taken from the Subject.

These things being premised, we shall find our selves better able to explain the Swelling of the *Testicles*, and that from affections of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*. For every Tumour, on any Part, is always occasioned when the Liquors of that part do not pass out of its Vessels, in the quantity they enter it; upon this account the Vessels of the Part are always distended in proportion to the quantity of the Liquors that remains in them, and thus swell it. From all which it follows, that if the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, or the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is check'd on any account whatsoever in a time it was flowing in a quantity greater than natural, those excretory Ducts will be fuller than natural, and by their fulness will

will compress all the *Lacunæ* and Blood-vessels in the *Urethra* down to the *Vasa Deferentia* and *Vesiculæ Seminales*. Now the Liquor of the *Vasa Deferentia* being interrupted at their Orifices by the pressure of the *Lacunæ* flows slowly, or is choaked up in those Vessels, and is interrupted in the *Albuginea*, *Epididymis*, and the Body of the *Testicle* it self; and consequently the *Lymphaticks* and Blood-vessels of these Parts are compressed, and the Liquor interrupted in its Motion. And therefore the Liquors of the *Testicles* not flowing freely thro' them, when Blood is continually flowing into them by the *Vasa Præparantia*, and other Vessels, these Vessels must be distended in an extraordinary manner, or a Swelling of the *Testicles* must needs ensue. So that every Cause which gives a sudden check to the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* while it flows in a quantity greater than natural, will produce a Swelling in the *Testicles*, as was to be shewn.

This being the Mechanism of a swell'd *Testicle*, we become apprized of its great Bulk, whether that be on account of the Vessels of the *Testicles*

being immediately affected in that Part; or that the *Teſticle* is ſwell'd by a Cauſe working at a greater diſtance. I proceed therefore to ſhew more particularly how the Swelling is produced by all the particular Cauſes that are alledged in the time of curing a *Gonorrhœa*; and we may find that not only aſtringent and balſamical Medicines, but even purging and diuretical Medicines are truly Cauſes of this Swelling; though taking Cold, and ſundry other Accidents, often occaſion the Swelling.

The Medicines that moſt commonly cauſe the Swelling are thoſe that are Balſamick and Aſtringent, and are very commonly thought the only Cauſes. The Way how they occaſion the Swelling may be collected from what has formerly been ſaid; * for there it was ſhewn that aſtringent Medicines reſtrain the quantity of the Liquor of a *Gonorrhœa*, either by thickning the Maſs of Liquors in general, or by affecting the flowing Liquors at the Place where they are diſcharged; and therefore Aſtringent Medicines giving a ſudden check to the Liquor of a *Go-*

* *Chap.* II. §. 3. *Part.* II.

norrhœa

norrhœa in any of the *Lacunæ*, that interrupted Liquor will interrupt the Liquor in the next *Lacunæ*, and so on to the *Vasa Deferentia*, and by them to the *Testicles* themselves, as has already been shewn. Now as balsamick Medicines act in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* as common * Astringents, they produce a Swelling of the *Testicles* after the same manner as those do.

It will appear more difficult to account how purging Medicines likewise occasion a Swelling of the *Testicles*, when they seem more readily to thin the Blood and other Liquors, as well as to excite the quantity of the Running. But if we consider the general quality of all purging Medicines, and which is so essential to them that without it they cannot produce their effect of Purging, we may readily find how they likewise are a Cause of a Swelling of the *Testicles*.

This essential quality of purging Medicines by which they are distinguished from all other, is their stimulating Power, with which some of

* *Part* II. *Ch.* II. §. 4.

them are indued to a very great and indetermin'd degree. Now if any of these Medicines are administer'd in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, they often produce an Inflammation in some Part; as also when moderate purgative Medicines, or such as have a *Stimulus* to a moderate degree are given when Parts are already inflamed; in that Case the inflamed Parts become thicker, and their Liquors pass through them more slowly, it will plainly appear how a Swelling of the *Testicles* may be produced by an Inflammation made in the *Urethra* by purging Medicines, or in the *Urethra* already inflam'd by the Corruption of the *Gonorrhœa*: Because if either the *Urethra* it self is thicker, or the Coats of the *Lucunæ* are streighter; in that Case the Orifices of these *Ducts* become streighter, and the free discharge of their Liquor is impeded. And therefore the Liquor it self being pent up in its Ducts swells them, they compressing the next *Lacunæ* interrupt the Liquor in them, and so on by the *Vasa Deferentia*, which are swell'd to the *Testicle* it self, and likewise swell the Blood-vessels and other Vessels that are commonly

monly found in the *Testicles*; and this being all that is necessary to produce a Swelling in the *Testicles*, it is now manifest how purging Medicines produce it, as also which of all that Tribe most readily produce that Effect.

It is on this very account that diuretick Medicines are often the Cause of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; for they * washing off the mucilaginous covering of the *Urethra*, expose it to the saltness of the Seed and Urine; whereby an Inflammation, and other terrible Symptoms, mentioned in the foregoing place, are produced, and by them a Swelling of the *Testicles* in the way we have shewn.

Thus the Symptom of a Swelling of the *Testicles* is produced, without the least supposition of a Swelling of the *Prostata*; tho' Physicians and Surgeons have hitherto thought their previous Swelling the only Cause that could occasion a Swelling of the *Testicles*; but it is very plain that neither of them attended to Experience in resting so easily in this Explanation, which they seem to take up with, because they

* §. 4.

were

were not apprized of any other, and never to have examined their sufficiency in producing this Effect. Indeed if we did not grant them their Supposition, it could never have been concluded, that a Swelling of the *Prostata* was the Cause of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; especially if they were to account for their Swelling by purging and diuretick Medicines.

But it is very manifest by what has been said, * that astringent Medicines could not have any such Effect if the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* flow'd out of the *Prostata*, their power over Liquors flowing out of the Reservatories being very inconsiderable; and therefore if astringent Medicines, which were unanimously believed to produce this Effect, have little or no influence on Liquors stored up in the small *Ducts* of the *Prostata*; what tolerable account can we expect to have of purging and other Medicines, we likewise find are the Causes of a Swelling of the *Testicles?* On the other hand, Physicians will be much disappointed, when I prove that a Swelling of the

* *Cap.* III. §. 2. *Cor.* 1.

Testicles

Testicles never was, nor ever can be produced by a Swelling of the *Prostata*; though I should admit that its Liquor was affected by astringent Medicines, so as to be lock'd up in the *Prostata*.

This is manifest upon Experience only; for it shews us that a Swelling of the *Prostata* causes a suppression of Urine, and it is at present supposed that it occasions a Swelling of the *Testicles*. And therefore, let the Swelling of the *Prostata*, that makes a suppression of Urine, be greater or smaller than that which occasions a Swelling of the *Testicles*; if the first, there may be a suppression of Urine by a Swelling of the *Prostata*, without a Swelling of the *Testicle*; but there cannot be a Swelling of the *Testicles*, because of a like Swelling of the *Prostata*; but there must be a suppression of Urine, which is contrary to Experience. On the other hand, if the Swelling of the *Prostata*, that makes the Swelling of the *Testicles*, is somewhat greater than that which produces a suppression of Urine, there might be a Swelling of the *Testicles* when there is no suppression of Urine;

but when the Urine is ſuppreſſed there muſt always be a Swelling of the *Teſticles*, which is likewiſe contrary to Experience. So that the Swelling of the *Teſticles*, and a ſuppreſſion of the Urine, are not equally produced by a Swelling of the *Proſtata*.

Indeed the Swelling of the *Proſtata* muſt be vaſtly great before it could produce a Swelling of the *Teſticles*, and a very ſmall Swelling of the ſame Part will compreſs the Neck of the Bladder and ſtop the Urine. The laſt is obvious and granted; the firſt will be made manifeſt if we remember the bulk of the *Proſtata*, its diſtance from the *Vaſa Deferentia*, which it muſt touch before it can poſſibly produce a Swelling of the *Teſticles*; and how much its additional Bulk muſt be in order to compreſs the *Vaſa Deferentia*. The common bigneſs of the *Proſtata* is an Inch, its Figure Spheroidal, and its diſtance from the *Vaſa Deferentia* an Inch. If then a Spheroidal Body of an Inch has its Diameter encreaſed an Inch, and encreaſes uniformly in its Bulk (as all Bodies of this kind commonly do) the Capacity of this Body, or its new Bulk, is eight Inches;

too

too large to be contained in the *Urethra*; and therefore the supposition of the *Prostata* being swelled so as to produce a Swelling of the *Testicles*, is absurd. Thus we find that a *Prostata* must be eight times its common bigness when it comes to touch the *Vasa Deferentia*, and it must become still larger before it can compress them, so as to stop its Liquor that is discharging into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*.

There is an Experiment that confirms the whole Mechanism in making a swelled *Testicle*, as far as an healthy Animal can do, one especially whose Blood is naturally more fluid than that of a Man; for if we take a Dog in full pursuit of his Lust, and tie the *Vas Deferens*, not only the *Canalicular* Vessels of the *Testicle* become manifest, but the Body of the *Testicle* is likewise swell'd considerably for the time wherein that Experiment is commonly made; so that the sum of the Doctrine is not only true, but obvious also.

This Symptom is, I hope, plainly demonstrated upon the general Principle, about the Seat and Nature of a

Gonorrhœa;

Gonorrhœa; though it could not hitherto be accounted for upon any former *Hypotheſis*, and in appearance ſeemed, of all other Symptoms, more eſpecially to contradict my Theory. By no other means can it be explain'd from an affection of the *Proſtata*, tho' every thing were granted that Authors beg for that purpoſe. All the account Authors give of this Symptom is, that the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* is *precipitated* or *thrown back* upon the *Teſticles*; or in ſome ſuch general and analogical Expreſſion, which is nothing informing, and which they manage as they find their occaſion requires. Monſ. *Blegni* tells us, that *the irregular and licentious manner of Living of ſome Patients, or putting an univerſal ſtop to the Fux of the purulent Matter by aſtringent Injections, or violent Purgatives, have often thrown this very Matter on the proper Membrane of one or both* Teſticles; *and thus has cauſed a great, hard, and painful Tumour, which ſometimes is very difficult to diſcuſs.*

There is a double Fault in this account of *Blegny*; for he does not inform us whether the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*

norrhœa is truly and properly thrown into the *Testicles* or not, nor does he tell us from what place, or by what means, it is sent thither. But, which is more unpardonable in a practical Author, he neglects to relate those Causes that commonly produce the Swelling; so that Physicians are often surprized to find this Symptom is occasion'd by Practices they might think more ready to prevent than produce it. Hereafter let us not wonder, that the Cure of a Swelling of a *Testicle* is obtained with so great difficulty. What relation does the *Bleeding*, *Bathing*, and *Clystering* Method of *French* Surgeons bear to their Opinions of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* being thrown into the *Testicles?* Or how do they think it is to be recall'd from that place by such Administrations. In effect all their Writing about the production of this Symptom is mere Cant, their Practice has nothing to do with the account they bring us of the Symptom. They practise for an Inflammation in general, without having the least regard to the way they tell us how the Symptom is produced. This Practice gave occasion to make a Jest

on

on them; and *Muſitanus* writing of this *Method*, ſays, *Peccant Teſtes, Anum plectunt.*

Muſitanus is far more exact in obſerving the different Cauſes of a Swelling of the *Teſticles*; but as he could not diſcover by what means theſe Cauſes produced their Effect, neither could he draw the Method of Cure directly from the different Circumſtances of this Swelling. Experience had taught him the inſufficiency of former Methods, and ſome other that indeed were more proper in their Nature; but he could never perfect that diſcovery, nor apply his own Medicines to the beſt advantage.

And therefore as we now underſtand the Particulars of any Perſon being affected, when a Swelling of the *Teſticles* is occaſioned; and that the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* it ſelf can never be thrown into the *Teſticles* to produce a Swelling, or any thing elſe in that Part, the Indications of curing are purely to remove an *Obſtruction* in the *Lacunæ*, or the *Inflammation* of the ſame, or of the *Urethra*; at the ſame time Care muſt be taken to promote the velocity of the Liquors flowing

flowing slowly in the Vessels of the *Testicles*, for thereby only can they be reduced to their natural bigness.

Hence we see at one view that the chief and only aim of Practitioners could only be useful in one of these Cases, and that the most inconsiderable, and even then they did not seem to have the least regard to it; so that however useful Bleeding and Bathing might prove, they were administred without any Reason or Design. Their cooling *Cataplasms* that are apply'd at the same time, are nothing so innocent, and far less are astringent Plaisters; which rather retard the Motion of Liquors (if they have any Effect) in the Vessels of the *Testicles*, than prevent a more free discharge of Humours into them, as they that apply them pretend. *You must open a Vein in the Arm*, says *Blegny*, *and repeat the Bleeding, to divert and put a stop to the Flux of Humours and* purulent *Matter*. Here is an end to be brought about, but by means as extraordinary and strange as the means whereby we are to obtain it.

The obſtructing Liquors of the *Lacunæ* may not only be render'd fluxil, and be made to flow by purging and mercurial Medicines, already noted for this their Effect; but by ſuch Medicines likewiſe as moſt powerfully produce a greater fluidity in the Blood, and raiſe its Velocity; which are the beſt, on that account, to remove any Obſtruction whatſoever. Either of theſe ſorts of Medicines may almoſt always be given at firſt, when the Swelling has been produced by aſtringent Medicines, which were taken inwardly, or were outwardly apply'd by an Injection.

The ſame Method will be uſeful, eſpecially the laſt ſort, when the Swelling is occaſioned by taking Cold, or by purging and diuretick Medicines, if it were not for other Symptoms that attend the Swelling. In that caſe we can only take care of the Swelling without having any Conſideration to its Cauſe; for as a conſiderable Fever commonly attends thoſe Caſes, the Practice of a Day or two muſt be chiefly for that, while we give ſome eaſe by topical Medicines, *viz. Fomentations*, *Cataplaſms* or *Ointments*;

Ointments; and thereafter to return to the direct Practice for curing the Obstruction of the *Lacunæ*.

The Medicines to be apply'd to the *Testicles*, in order to promote the velocity of the Liquors in that part, are commonly such as are emollient and discussing. The only Caution we must be under on this Occasion, is, that they are not the most powerful of the kind; for in every Medicine there is a *Maximum* and a *Minimum* that is to be considered, which are all proper in their Times. This has not been duly considered, though Experience has often shewn it.

But that I may not be wanting either to young Physicians, or to the Method of giving the History of the most proper Medicines, as I have hitherto done; I will here prescribe such Medicines as are drawn from the Nature of the Symptom, as well as relate some of the Forms recommended by Authors, which are most consistent with Experience and Reason; for on this occasion the Medicines are not always innocent, as we find them in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, these only wanting a good account of the Disease to render

them always safe and useful; whereas many of the Medicines commended for reducing the swelled Part to its natural size are often unfit, if not hurtful for that purpose. Mr. *Blegny* is honest enough to confess this Charge, and having recommended some Medicines as most useful, he bids you afterwards beware of them, and advises you rather to make use of those Medicines * *that prevent a coagulation of the Humours, whereby they are fixed upon the* Scrotum, *which is very difficultly dissolved and discussed.* Here immediately follows a Cure for the ill Practice he so highly commended before. But to do Justice to *Blegny*, this error of applying astringent and cooling Medicines in the beginning of every Tumour and Inflammation, in order to repress an Afflux of Humours, is very ancient but very gross. This is not the proper time to set forth this general Mistake, and therefore I proceed to add Forms of Medicines that may properly be apply'd and administred on this occasion.

* *Chap.* IX. *Part.* II. *p.* 160.

It

It is plain, by the foregoing Theory, that emollient and discussing Medicines ought to be made use of from the very beginning of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; especially if we restrain their power by some degree of an astringent Medicine, so that the power of this last sort may be a tenth of the former. This is easily done by having some kind of astringent Powder in such emollient *Cataplasms*, or else that the *Cataplasm* is boyled in a Liquor endued with some degree of Astringency. Though this Caution is altogether unnecessary, if we promote the discussion by Medicines inwardly taken; for it is well known that we can often prevent a swelled part coming to suppuration by Medicines internally administred only.

First then, almost every *Cataplasm* mentioned for curing the *Phimus* and *Periphimosis* will serve our present occasion. *Riverius* commends the following *Cataplasm*, which has been commonly made use of with good Success.

℞ *Farinæ Hord. Fabar. pulveris Sem. Cumini, Flor. Chamæm. Meleloti Rosar. rubrarum ana p. æ. Co-*

quantur in Oxymelite. F. Cataplaſma.

℞ *Folior. Rutæ Ebuli ana p. æ. Coq. in Aceto F. Cataplaſma.*

Fomentations are likewiſe of great uſe, and may be made of ſuch Materials out of which we prepare the *Cataplaſms*, regard being had to the different Forms.

℞ *Radic. Alth. Chinæ ligноſæ ana* ℥j. *Fl. Sambuci M.* ij. *Roſar. rub. M.* j. *Coq. in vini generoſ. ſ. q. F. Fotus.*

After the part has been duly fomented we may either apply a *Cataplaſm*, or dry it and anoint it with this or the like Ointment.

℞ *Ung. Alth. Sambuc. ana* ℥ß. *Ol. ſemin. Papaver. per expreſſionem* ℥vj. *M. F. Liniment.*

While the Swelling is managed by ſuch Applications, we muſt give inward Medicines that can excite the Running. The Method by mercurial Medicines, mentioned in the foregoing Chapter,

Chapter, is what Physicians commonly have recourse to; though the following Medicines better agree with the Fever, and other Symptoms that often attend the Swelling.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. vel Antimon. medicinal.* ℈j. *Gum. Guaiaci gr.* x. *M. & cap. horâ somni cum Aq. lact. cochleari superbibendo* ʒiij.

℞ *G. Guaiaci* ʒjß. *Stibii diaphoret.* ℈ij. *Balsam. peruv.* ʒijß. *Syr. Card. bened. q. s. M. F. pil.* xx. *Cap. pil.* ij. *pro Dose.*

The *Antimonium medicinale* is prepared by fluxing equal Parts of Sea-salt and crude *Antimony* for an Hour; then take out the Crucible, and let the Matter cool. Break the Crucible, and knock off the *Scoriæ* that are on the outside of the Lump, and keep the rest for the mentioned and other proper uses.

Chap. X.

Of a Gleet.

Gleeting or *Weeping* are analogical Expreſſions, and are put to ſignify, on this occaſion, a very ſmall remainder of the Running; for this thin and ſmall remainder reſembles a *Tear*, or the *Oozing* of an old Sore; ſo that it was diſtinguiſhed from any other Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa* by this Name, very long before I aſſerted a * *Gonorrhœa* to be a Sore in the *Urethra*.

Authors do not determine the preciſe Quantity, Colour, or any other Condition that denominate a *Gleet*, nor aſſiſt us to any Method for curing it: In ſhort they are altogether ſilent on this ſubject, and ſeem to be ignorant of its Nature, and of the Manner it

* See *Diſeaſes*, 1694.

is

is produced. Obſervation is here defective; for Authors ſay nothing of different ſorts, as if every *Gleet* was the ſame, and equally eaſy to be cured; the contrary whereof is too well known to Practitioners, all of them being very hard to cure, and ſome of them never admit of any Cure.

The Nature of a *Gleet* may be collected, in general, from what has been formerly ſaid about the Nature and Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*; for the Matter of the *Gleet* is the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, as well as is the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*; but it more nearly approaches its original pureneſs, and the Matter is leſs, or not at all corrupted, than the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*; and the permanency of the Efflux, as well as the various other Appearances, cannot proceed from any other Cauſe than did produce the *Gonorrhœa*; or elſe from an error in giving the Medicines commonly adminiſtred for curing a *Gonorrhœa*. Thus may we form a more clear and diſtinct Idea of a *Gleet*, than has hitherto been propoſed to us by any former Author.

Gleets may be diſtinguiſhed by their Colour and Subſtance; ſome *Gleets* are perfectly

perfectly natural and White, others are Yellow; sometimes a *Gleet* is thin like Water, and at another time thick, and in so small a quantity that it is never seen but when it is wash'd out with the Water, wherein it swims like so many bits of Thread.

We are now directed, by what has been said, into the way how each of these *Gleets* are produced; which is only to find what improper Administration of the Medicines in common use most readily occasions them. And first, if we recollect what has been shewn about the Operation of purging Medicines, we shall quickly be apprized what kind of *Gleet* they produce; as also how they came to have that Effect. They have chiefly been charged as the productive Causes of every *Gleet*, insomuch that the healing and astringent Medicines were brought in use for a Remedy of this their Consequence. For purging Medicines, * as I have already proved, run off the Corruption of a *Gonorrhœa* by adding their *Stimulus* to that of the corrupted Liquor of the *Lacunæ*

* *Chap.* III. §. 1. *in Part.* II.

and

and their *Glands*. Now if the *Stimulus* of a purging Medicine is very powerful, or the Liquor is eaſily ſeparated at thoſe *Glands*; in either of theſe Caſes the Liquor will be ſeparated in a very large quantity, and will paſs thro' them in a little time. And therefore a quantity of Liquor greater than natural paſſing its excretory *Ducts* in leſs time, will dilate theſe *Ducts* to a capacity greater than natural; which on that account will tranſmit a greater quantity of Liquor, after both the *Stimulus* of the Corruption and of the purgative are no more, tho' the Liquor is then pure and in a natural Condition; and this Efflux will be proportionable to the diſcharge that is made by the *Stimulus* of the venereal Corruption, and that of the purging Medicine together. However this unnatural quantity of a pure and natural Liquor is one ſort of the mentioned *Gleets*, and is had by being over purged, as People often obſerve.

Hence it is that diuretick Medicines are ſometimes the Cauſe of a *Gleet* of this kind; for as they excite a greater quantity of Water, and a more frequent deſire of making it than ordinary;

ry; so the repeated great quantities of Water wash off the *Mucous* covering of the *Urethra*, and the Urine it self is a sufficient *Stimulus* provoking the *Lacunæ* to discharge a very great quantity of their Liquor, after every other *Stimulus* has ceased, which is a *Gleet*. The degree of this *Stimulus* may be known by the quantity of the *Gleet*, for a greater quantity denotes a greater *Stimulus*. This *Stimulus* I have seen so great as to encrease the quantity of Liquor, that it had lost all its slimy softness, and was become thin like common Water.

But what is most extraordinary, healing and astringent Medicines, the great resort of Practitioners for curing *Gleets*, are sometimes the Causes of *Gleets*; and those of the worst sort, they being the most difficult to be cured. For by the Method of purging the Corruption of the *Gonorrhœa* is exhausted and spent, by exciting the Running; if the discharge therefore of the Corruption is on any account impeded, the quantity of the Running remains in proportion to the degree of Corruption; and when this is small the Running is likewise little, or there

is

is a *Gleet*. Moreover this *Gleet* being occaſioned by the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* not being void of Corruption, the *Gleet* muſt on this account retain ſome marks of Corruption, or it muſt be *Yellow* or *Green*. This checking the Running before it is void of Corruption happens often in the practice of this Diſeaſe; for Authors have no Rule for beginning their aſtringent and balſamick Medicines after purging, but commonly adminiſter them after a certain number of Purges, without having any great regard to the pureneſs of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*; which Medicines being given thus early, hinder the clearing off the Corruption and occaſion a *Gleet*.

What is now ſaid concerning the untimely Uſe of aſtringent and balſamick Medicines, is equally to be underſtood of theſe Medicines, whether they be weaker in their Nature, or that they are given in ſmaller Doſes, or that they are combined with purging or other Medicines, as we often find them in the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*; if the Liquors of the Body are upon any account whatſoever leſs fitted for Secretion; for in that Caſe the balſamick

balſamick Medicines become reſpectively far more reſtringent, and impede the clearing of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* from its Corruption, or they become really the Cauſe of a *Gleet*. On the contrary, in all Caſes of every *Gleet*, aſtringent and balſamick Menicines are always obſtinately purſued and inſiſted upon, and the ſtrongeſt of their Tribe are choſen in order to cure the *Gleet*; but Practitioners are ſo far from compaſſing their End by theſe Medicines, that the *Gleet* is often reduced to a quantity ſo ſmall, that it does not run out of the *Urethra*; but its Matter drys there, and is waſhed out by the common courſe of the Urine, and ſwims in it like Threads. Which ſtate of a *Gleet* is of all the hardeſt to be cured.

Hence we may learn that purging Medicines neither withdraw Nouriſhment from an Ulcer, or the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, nor derive its Matter to be diſcharged at ſome other place of Secretion; but purely cure a *Gonorrhœa* and any degree of it by way of a *Stimulus*, which is a new confirmation of the general Doctrine formerly eſtabliſhed.

Though

Though nothing in Phyſick is more certain than what I have ſaid about the improper uſe of aſtringent Medicines, yet it plainly overturns all the Maxims and Rules whereby Phyſicians conduct their practice of a *Gonorrhœa*. For ſay they, the Matter grows thicker, it ropes, and the running will be quickly at an end; but after long and vain expectations they find they ſtick at this thicker quantity, or they puſh it on to a troubleſome *Gleet* they ſeldom or never can cure. All which misfortune proceeds from their not being able to judge of the ſtate of the natural thickneſs to which their aſtringent and balſamick Medicines muſt be adjuſted. In this conſiſts all the Skill of the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa*, and every Phyſician who is acquainted with this Doctrine cannot fail of adjuſting his Medicines to any particular occaſion, and with Purgatives alone, or with any ſort of Purgative accompliſh a ſucceſsful Cure in any degree of a *Gonorrhœa*; at leaſt he will eaſily diſcern the errors of his Compoſition, long before he is ſet upon the dangerous Rocks of an obſtinate *Gleet*.

The

The Indication for curing *Gleets* plainly flows from the foregoing account of their being produced. And therefore in all white and watry *Gleets* occasioned by an immoderate use of diuretick and purging Medicines, the Liquor ought and may be safely stopped. On the other hand, as all coloured *Gleets* and *Threads* are produced by an untimely use of balsamick and astringent Medicines, it is very manifest that their Colour, the mark of Malignity, is to be changed either by proper Medicines for that purpose, or by renewing the Running, both which may be done.

Yet if we consider that the *Threads* and coloured *Gleet* will appear after exciting a fresh Running, and a new *Gonorrhœa*, even after they have been carry'd off without the help of any balsamick and astringent Medicine, we may reasonably suspect some deeper Cause of this surprizing and obstinate perseverance. Forms of Medicines to answer each of these purposes will be found, by discerning Physicians, in the first, second, and third Chapters of the second Part.

CHAP.

Chap. XI.

Of a Caruncle *or* Carnosity.

BY a *Carnosity* Physicians commonly understand the thin fleshy Excrescences that sprout up sometimes in the *Urethra*; but upon a more diligent inquiry the *Urethra* is straitned in some Part, which straitness of its Bore causes the stoppage of Urine that more or less we perceive from this Symptom; for either the free Course of the Urine is interrupted, or it flows out with some difficulty, and drops fall in time of its running out; but it likewise rolls out, as when in Brooks a Stone lies in a rapid Stream.

And therefore not considering the mentioned inconsiderable Excrescences, since they are for the most part easily cured, we may be led into the Nature of a *Carnosity* by inquiring

how the paſſage of the *Urethra* becomes narrower; and when this is diſcovered we ſhall eaſily be apprized that a total or partial narrowneſs will produce a total ſuppreſſion of Urine, or a ſtoppage in ſome degree conformable to the narrowneſs; as alſo, how the Urine not being driven out in a full ſtream parts at the end of the *Urethra*, and occaſions the mentioned drops; and from all this account it is obvious that the narrowneſs muſt be near the *Glans*, when the Urine rolls out like Water rolling over a Stone in a rapid Stream; otherwiſe it would unite again, and run out in one Column of Water, as much as the pleated end of the *Urethra* will permit.

Now the narrowneſs of the *Urethra* proceeds from the ſurfaces of its inner Coat approaching nearer to one another, and this approach from the Coat it ſelf being thicker than natural. And therefore if we find in what Circumſtance of a *Gonorrhœa* it is, or by which of the Methods commonly practiſed for its Cure, this thickneſs is occaſioned, we ſhall not only become apprized of the Nature of a *Carnoſity*, and the Methods of its Cure; but we

we may be likewiſe able to prevent any Perſon from having a *Carnoſity* by avoiding the Practice, which occaſions it, altogether; or elſe we may proceed in it ſo far as not to hazard the producing a *Carnoſity*.

The membranous and inner Coat of the *Urethra* becomes thicker, like every other Membrane, by being inflam'd; for a greater quantity of Blood filling the Veſſels of a membranous Part, is with great difficulty driven out of them, both on account of their ſmallneſs, as alſo that the reſtitutive force of ſuch Veſſels is very ſmall, and the *Impetus* the Blood receives from the Heart is very much weakned in ſmall Veſſels, at ſo great a diſtance from the Heart. And therefore an Inflammation producing a thickneſs of Membranes, we have no difficulty in conceiving the thickneſs of the membranous Coat of the *Urethra*, and the *Carnoſity* on that account, if it is allowed that this Coat is inflamed by the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, or in proſecuting ſome particular Method of curing it.

It has already been proved, and it cannot be denied, that the *Urethra* is

inflamed in the progress of a *Gonorrhœa*; and more particularly that the Method by * diuretick Medicines, persisted in for a long time, necessarily divests the *Urethra* of its slimy covering Nature has provided it, for a Defence against the salt Urine and salter Seed; and therefore when the Membranous Coat is exposed naked to the salt Urine, Nature foresaw it could not bear, it is stimulated by the salt Parts, and is inflamed, and in the continuance of this Inflammation becomes thick, which occasions a *Carnosity*.

Hence it is that the bending part of the *Urethra* under the *Ossa Pubis* is most commonly the place of the *Carnosity*, both because of its nearness to the Neck of the Bladder when the Urine has the greatest quantity of Motion, and also because of the bending where the Urine finds the greatest resistance, and batters the part.

The *Callosity* of Membranes, because of an Inflammation, is not only manifest from the Nature of the thing,

* *Obs.* 5. *Cent.* 1.

but

but has been discourſed of by ſome of the moſt diſcerning Phyſicians and Surgeons. * *Aretæus* ſays, *Hujus rei Cauſa eſt Inflammatio ex Sanguinis multitudine oriens, ob quam Membrana Craſſeſcit.* Likewiſe the moſt induſtrious Mr. *Ruyſch* ſays he found † *Membranam Lienem ambientem (quæ in naturali Conſtitutione tenerrima) in ſui medio duobus in locis ita incraſſatam ut maximi ſcriptorii Calami craſſitiem adæquaret. Hanc Craſſitiem à progreſsâ Inflammatione ortam fuiſſe dubitandum non eſt; quia ſæpiſſimè ab eâ ita incraſſari Membranas obſervamus.* Thus we have my Opinion confirmed by the moſt excellent obſerver of any ancient Phyſician, as alſo by the moſt curious inquirer into the ſtate of morbid Bodies, provided with a Liquor that could beſt diſcover the ſtops and deviations of Nature, ſo there is no doubt left in all this Affair.

It is far more eaſy to apprehend how a *Carnoſity* is to be cured than to contrive Medicines equal to ſo great

* §. 4. *Cap.* II. *Part* II. † *Cap.* IX. *Lib.* I. De Cauſis & Notis diuturnorum Affectuum.

a Calamity; for there can be no Indication more obvious than to attempt the Cure of the Inflammation, to set the obstructed Liquors at liberty, and thus to destroy the præternatural thickness of the membranous Coat of the *Urethra*, which is to cure the *Carnosity* it self. The difficulty is obvious from what has been said about the Nature of an Inflammation of this sort. And therefore when no means can bring the obstructed Liquors to flow, the only Remedy we have left on this occasion is to destroy the *Carnosity* it self by some proper *Caustick* that gives little or no Pain, which brings the most imminent and sudden Danger to this Part. After the *Callosity* is destroyed the *Urethra* must be kept open by an Application fit to prevent and remedy an Inflammation, and that can heal the Part. Thus, after some Months, will the Wound on the Part unite without any thickness, or the *Carnosity* is often cured. But as these Considerations are purely Chirurgical, and the Practice must be pursued under the Care of a Surgeon, I think it unnecessary to discourse farther on this Head.

However

However I will add an Attempt on the first view, which I hope will be agreeable to the Reader both on the account of the Success I had in the Case, as also for the surprizing Cause of it.

A CASE.

I was sent for by a Person of the first Quality, who was apprehensive of his having a *Carnosity*; his Water at no time running out in a full stream, and it came rolling out as when Water in a rapid stream runs over a large Stone; which last Symptom shew'd me that the stop was near the *Glans*. He had consulted some Physicians, and many Surgeons, who were all of Opinion that he had a *Carnosity*. But I told him that could not be determined otherwise than by being searched: He was very averse to it, having already made use of a small Wax Candle, which put him to a great deal of Pain. I told him that might be done more easily with a better and more convenient Instrument; accordingly after a good deal of Persuasion, and that he found I would not proceed in the dark, he submit-

ted to be ſearched by Dr. *Cyprianus*, who did it very much to his ſatisfaction by not putting him to Pain.

As there was no ſtop any where to his Inſtrument, I was confirmed that there was a Swelling at the Orifice of the firſt *Lacuna*, which Swelling fill'd part of the *Urethra*, and occaſion'd this interrupted Efflux and the rolling out of the Water; which *Cyprianus* aſſented to, as being very reaſonable, tho' he had never before met with any Caſe of this kind. And therefore I order'd him ſuch Medicines inwardly that might abate the Inflammation, and make the Liquors flow in the ſmall Veſſels that were obſtructed. But there was no ſenſible Benefit by theſe Medicines for ſeveral Days, till endeavouring to favour the other Medicines by a proper application near the Part, there appeared a Running every way like that of a *Gonorrhœa*, and the Water came without any interruption or ſtop.

Both which ſurprized my Patient, and in ſome meaſure my ſelf. He having aſſured me that he believed he was Clapt, yet he did not know how that could be, that he had not known any

Woman

Woman beſides his Wife. He was very much pleaſed to ſee an end of his *Carnoſity*, which I aſſured him would not return. As to the Matter of the Running, after this Declaration, I was perſuaded it was of that Nature which I ſpoke of in Chap. IV. and told him that it might leave off Running of it ſelf in a few Days. I ask'd my Patient if this kind of Running had not often happened to him before; which upon recollection he ſaid had been frequently ſo, and that he had conſulted ſeveral Phyſicians, and many *French* Surgeons, which laſt always told him that he was *echauffée*; but all recommended *Caſſia*, *Emulſions*, and ſuch like Methods, without one of them knowing how it was with their Patient; cooling a Part which they ſuppoſed heated being their whole view, as if every Inflammation was to be taken off by Medicines actually cold. After five or ſix Days the Running ceaſed, notwithſtanding all Endeavours to keep it a foot, but there never happened any farther interruption in the free diſcharge of his Water.

But

But that I may put an end to this Chapter, and the ſubject of the *Gonorrhœa* at the ſame time, I take notice that I deſignedly paſs by conſidering the *Bubo*, which moſt Phyſicians treat of while they Diſcourſe of the *Gonorrhœa* and its Symptoms; and that becauſe the Blood has not received any venereal Taint in no Caſe of this kind, which on that account makes all Inquiries about a *Bubo* improper, while we only conſider a *Gonorrhœa* and its followers, when the Blood is certainly untouched with any venereal Corruption; ſo that the *Bubo* moſt properly comes to be conſidered by thoſe that treat of the *Lues Venerea*, or the *Pox*.

CHAP. XII.

The Sum of what is already ſet forth with much Argument and Labour, reduced to the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt manner of apprehending it.

THAT I may now put an end to this Work, and comprize in few Words all that has been ſhewn in this Book, and at the ſame time provide for thoſe Readers that cannot bear a long, ſerious, and laborious application to Arguments, Diſſection and Experiments; but ſoon tire of ſo great a multitude of things that are abſolutely neceſſary to be underſtood in order to know this one thing, the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa* and of a *Shanker*, theſe being the whole of the Venereal Diſeaſe

Diſeaſe that falls under our preſent Conſideration. Let thoſe, therefore, that have their Eaſe ſo much at Heart lay aſide the many Reaſonings that are to be met with in this Performance, as if they were either *falſe*, *ſuperfluous* or *uſeleſs*; but let them remember by what ſteps I got into the Nature and Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*; how I have deduced the Method of Cure from them; and how from both theſe I have diſcovered all other Symptoms that ſeemed to compoſe the whole Doctrine of the *Gonorrhœa*, even up to the forming the *Pox* or *Lues Venerea*.

As the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* are very obvious, little perplexed with the Symptoms of other Diſeaſes that often croſs our Inquiries on other Occaſions, ſo by inveſtigating them we find that the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* is a natural Liquor corrupted; and this Corruption being ſharp and ſtimulating, gives the quantity of the Running, which quantity is always proportionable to the degree of the ſharpneſs, while the Liquor is of its natural thickneſs.

This

This Cause is so very universal that any sharpness coming into the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, never fails to increase the quantity of its Efflux. Hence we became apprized of the Nature of the *Fluor Albus* without a particular inquiry into it, and of an analogous Running in Men, both very consonant to Experience; but both unseen, because we were not fully instructed in ways for discovering unknown Symptoms from the Nature of the Disease.

We know likewise that this Running not only comes from the *Lacunæ*, but most commonly from the first *Lacuna*; and tho' what is said seems to be spoke of the *Lacunæ* of Men, yet it is every whit as true of the *Lacunæ* of Women, which they have in great abundance, not only at the opening of their *Urethra* into the *Vagina*, but up the whole length of their *Urethra*; but as the *Lacunæ* of Men open towards the *Penis*, so the *Lacunæ* in the *Urethra* of Women open towards their *Bladder*, which is of great use to be observed.

Here we are taught how a great quantity of the Corruption is the Cause of a *Shanker*, and a less the

Cause

Cause of a *Gonorrhœa*: How the natural Liquor of the *Lacunæ* being grosser does not run out, even though it grows sharper, and is the Cause of the *Algedo*. How the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* suffers the *Urethra* to be inflamed, and concurs as a Cause of its Inflammation, and thereby produces the *Pain* in *Erection*, and a *Heat* of *Urine*; though this Inflammation is often encreased by the sharpness of the Medicines that are given for the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*. We are likewise informed that the *Gleet* and *Carnosity*, are always produced by the Practice of the Medicines for curing a *Gonorrhœa*, and the *Swelling* of the *Testicles* most commonly on the same account.

But as these Symptoms flow from the corrupted streams of the *Lacunæ*, so the *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* proceed from the *Shankers*. When these things are duly represented, the Design of curing a *Gonorrhœa* lies open to our view; for either the Stock of Corruption must be run off, or we must destroy its Sharpness, which is indeed the destroying the Corruption it self. Hereby we become apprized how far

any

any Medicine can serve us in pursuing either of these purposes, and how some Medicines only remedy the ill effects of some others; though those have passed for being as necessary as any of the former.

It must not be forgot how plainly the surprizing Structure of the *Penis* has been laid open to us by Anatomy, and how bountifully Nature has recompensed our Labour, in exposing to the sight whatever was formerly found by Reasoning; so that hereafter we may trust our Reason, in guiding us from a few Symptoms into the Nature of a Disease; since in most Diseases our Eyesight can make our Conclusions more obvious, tho' not more true. How easily do we apprehend how a *Gonorrhœa* is got, when we see the *Urethra* under the *Glans* is far from being shut close in the strongest Erection, and just beyond that is the great *Lacuna*; whereinto, on this account, there is an easy passage for the Corruption under the *Glans*, and as easy an admittance into the *Lacuna*. The Liquor of the *Lacuna* is easily corrupted, and flows out in an extraordinary quantity, and with it the hideous train of Symptoms already

already described, and which at first led us into their Cause, but every one whereof may now be read in this Book of Nature.

Had the beautiful and true Pictures of Diseases, conveyed from our early Predecessors, been managed after this manner, Physick had arrived to great Certainty long before this time. But alas! the Fate of Physick has been altogether the reverse of this; for the Philosophy of some, and the Folly of other Physicians, have almost defaced and ruined these Treasures in a few Ages, which were the acquisitions of many. So that we need not wonder that these Prodigals have taken very different Courses from their Forefathers, and acquire Fame by managing their Friends, and by leaving it often to be compounded by the same Hands they leave their Medicines to. The Emperor *M. A. Antoninus* says of such Physicians, *Expertus namque multos sum non solùm avidos pecuniæ, sed & ambitioni & gloriæ deditos, & invidos & malignos.*

FINIS.